THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,273. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.—QUADRUPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—WILL ELIZA REED, WHO LIVED IN WEST Eighty-fourth street as cook, washer and ironer, call at her old place, or address S. J., box 134 Herald office?

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.—IS THERE TO BE any other Bal de la Grande Duchesse? If so, please inform me where tickets can be procured.
LYDIA, Brooklyn Post Office.

CHARLEY—COME HOME TO YOUR MOTHER AT once. Everything is all right. ELIZA.

D. WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHERE TO ADDRESS his thanks to N.

FLEMINGTON.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO thought gent at the supper table had pretty eyes favor the same by sending her address to PRETTY EYES, box 161 No. 2 Amity street Post office, New York?

G.—LOST. W.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM L. CARMAN, DECEASED, WILL hear of something to their advantage by addressing CHARLES R. ADAMS, 633 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. Country papers please copy.

JOHN MESSAM, TACHBROOK STREET, PIMLICO, London, left England last July, supposed to be now in Brooklyn. Call at 225 West Twenty-third street, New York, for letter of utmost importance.

J. V.—AM OBLIGED TO GO OUT OF TOWN FOR some two weeks; will inform you of my return.
CHARLES HOWARD.

MR. CHARLES E. ALLEN WILL PLEASE CALL AT 19 Broad street.

PINTY—FROU FROU, SATURDAY NIGHT; SEND address through Personals. DIVA.

PLEASE READ TUESDAY'S HERALD.—VERY anxious to make your acquaintance. Address where I can see or meet you. To avoid mistakes mention also when and where you received the slip of paper containing above heading. Address CURRO, Herald office.

SATURDAY EVENING, NIBLO'S THEATRE.—PARTY of three gentlemen and ladies in parquet, lady dressed in maroon silk, black gloves, who noticed gentleman in balcony, afterwards going in Maillard's; would like to correspond if agreeable. Address H. W. JAMISON, Herald office.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. ADAM HENNING, FORMERLY gardener at Castle Point, is wanted at the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's office, Hoboken.

WILL THE FAIR YOUNG BLONDE, DRESSED IN black, in Second avenue car, going up town, on Saturday evening, grant the young man an acquaintance that did not wear the diamond cluster ring? Please mention some particulars to avoid mistake. Address LAUGHTER, Herald office.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO ACCOMPANIED Maude Decker from Springfield, Mass., please call at No. 36 West Fifteenth street?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT—
Down town Agency of the University Medicines.
In order to supply the heavy demand we have taken the agency for the sale of the new and popular Health Restoratives. The University Medicines are evidently destined to become the remedies of the day. Already their sale is more extensive than that of ten ordinaries. Thousands of physicians and patients are using them with a success bordering on the unanimatical. Painful and exhausting complaints, which resist all other methods of treatment, are cured by them almost instantaneously. If on trial they are not found to be the most rapid and effectous curers of disease on the face of the earth they will be furnished free. They stand on their merits alone. Illustrated descriptive books free to all. Open day and night. HUBBART & CO., Agents.
Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN BROOKLYN.
In view of supplying our numerous calls for the University Medicines in Brooklyn we have taken the agency for these trying and popular remedies, and are prepared to furnish our patrons at our stores. The illustrated University Almanac, &c., free.
CYRUS PYLE, Agent.
Corner Fulton and Fleet-point streets.
Corner Columbia and Carroll streets.
Corner Greene avenue and Cumberland street.

A CARD.—THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN BROOKlyn. I have constantly on hand all of the celebrated UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, with books. The University Almanac free.
C. F. MILNE,
No. 215 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN WILLIAMSBURG.
I have taken the agency of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES for the city of Williamsburg, and am prepared to supply my patrons with their elegant Specifics.
Illustrated books free.
E. RULON,
No. 476 Grand street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

AGENCIES OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN NEWARK, N. J.
In order to meet the great demand for these celebrated specifics in Newark, we have taken the agency for the University Medicines, and shall keep all of them constantly on hand. Descriptive books free.
Dr. W. A. CONOVER, 282 Broad street, corner Market.
I. W. OSBORNE & CO., 482 Broad street.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Paterson.—I am prepared to furnish these Scientific Chemical Compounds. Almanac free.
E. ROSS, M. D., 167 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Elizabeth.—We shall hereafter keep a full stock of the well known University Medicines.
WHITEHEAD & HOOKER,
No. 171 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY Medicines—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free:—
Philadelphia, No. 1,637 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, No. 21 North Holliday street
Washington, No. 221 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, No. 647 Tremont street.
Portland, No. 250 Congress street.
Chicago, No. 447 South State street.
St. Louis, No. 208 South Fifth street.
Troy, No. 32 Watkins block.
Rochester, 81 Main street (Crystal Palace).
Norfolk, 122 South Church street.
Mobile, corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
Fredrick City, Md., West Patrick street.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut streets.
And nearly 3,000 minor agencies.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO MOVE 1ST APRIL SHOULD engage immediately. Furniture, families moved; city, country, pianofortes, furniture boxed, shipped; money advanced; established 25 years. Office 113, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. P. G. BURNHAM.

A. S. ROBERT—FURNITURE STORAGE.—ENTIRE bouse dry, clean rooms; no feed store or stable underneath; also low, goods carefully elevated. 282 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A HANDSOME DIAMOND BOSOM PIN, WITH OPAL centre; also a Diamond Masonic Pin, will be disposed of very low. Apply to ROMADKA, 45 Liberty street, N. Y.

A.—LADIES' FACES ENAMELLED; ALSO THE PREparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

A.—HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, THE MOST EXTENsive and complete in the world; separate compartments for storage, furniture, baggage and other properties always accessible; commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 269—MARCH 28, 1870.
28, 54, 33, 27, 22, 23, 25, 30, 45, 24, 10, 63, 50, 21.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 270—MARCH 28, 1870.
44, 12, 51, 6, 42, 19, 14, 77, 1, 52, 8, 60
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 245—MARCH 28, 1870.
5, 73, 18, 40, 16, 46, 66, 62, 78, 60, 75, 17, 13, 70.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 246—MARCH 28, 1870.
58, 35, 14, 44, 28, 65, 78, 27, 5, 62, 56, 52.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway,
153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.
Class 297—58, 52, 55, 7, 48, 16, 51, 70, 20, 3, 28, 64, 44, 5.
Class 298—59, 15, 2, 57, 22, 4, 69, 13, 64, 61, 23, 29.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE, McBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Managers, Columbus, Miss.
Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham, 890 Seventh avenue and 128 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:20 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 145—Monday Morning, March 28, 1870.
36, 66, 63, 35, 29, 65, 76, 42, 47, 77, 56, 15, 5, 21.
Distribution No. 146—Monday Evening, March 28, 1870.
48, 65, 28, 69, 75, 38, 77, 32, 59, 47, 64, 3.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—A MASS MEETING ON THE School Question will be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in favor of Free, Nonsectarian Public Schools, and against the appropriating the public money to churches or church schools. Speakers—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D.; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.; Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.; Rev. George Hepworth, D. D., and probably Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of Chicago, and others. DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
NEW YORK, March 28, 1870. Secretary of Committee.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 769 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

HOFFMAN'S NEW MARKET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, Jersey City, will be opened before or on the 1st of May. The market is situated on the principal thoroughfare, and is passed by the cars running to nearly all parts of the city and county; 20 stands in the grand entrance will be let for crockery, tinware, Yankee notions, &c. All parties wishing stands will meet at the market on the 1st of April, at two o'clock P. M., to select locations. Rent of stands from 50 cents to $1 50 per week, complying with the rules of the market.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 417 Broome street.

NOTICE—AT THE RAFFLE OF THE CUBAN Ladies' Society, that took place on the 21st instant, at No. 169 Lexington avenue, No. 14,551 obtained the prize, consisting of one bed coverlid, four sofa cushion covers, and one mosaic chair case. These articles will be delivered at the above place to the aforesaid ticket.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW STYLE and soft hats cleaned, dyed, pressed and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN LEAGUE ARE REquested to meet this (Tuesday) evening at the Spingler House, Union square, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the mass meeting of the 4th April next.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, President.
JAMES BETTS METCALF, Secretary.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH, SPANISH, Italian and German languages, and into French or Spanish, by a gentleman of literary and scientific education. Address box 2,954 Post office.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S "DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL," WILL BE FOUND IN THE TELEGRAM CARTOON TO-MORROW. LOOK OUT FOR THIS IMMENSE HIT IN WEDNESDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAM.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECtor's Office, Eighth District New York, New York, March 4, 1870.—Notice is hereby given that, for neglect and refusal to pay internal revenue taxes assessed against Bernard Kupfer, distiller, Nos. 348 and 350 West Thirty-seventh street, New York city, I have caused distraint to be made upon the following described goods and chattels, viz.:—All the distilling apparatus, fixtures, &c., on the premises Nos. 348 and 350 West Thirty-seventh street, known as B. Kupfer's Distillery, consisting of—
Basement—3 steam boilers, 1 steam engine, 2 steam pumps, 1 mangee, 1 still, 7 fermenting tubs, 1 vine, 1 sewer tub.
First Floor—3 steam pumps, 3 mash tubs, 1 mash box, 1 low wine tub, 1 meter, 1 separator.
Second Floor—8 yeast tubs, 1 copper cooler, 2 grain mills, 1 doubler, 1 worm and worm tub, 1 water tank, 1 platform scale, 1 grindstone.
Third Floor—1 mash tub, 1 fire-heater, 1 meter, 2 water tanks, 1 meter tub.
Yard—2 receiving cisterns, 1 grain elevator, 1 set Howe's scales, 2 smoke stacks, 1 steam pump, 1 forge, 3 water tubs, 1 lot coal.
Office—2 desks, 1 bedstead and bedding, 1 lounge, 1 table, 2 chairs, shutting, pulleys, belts, &c.
And I shall sell said goods and chattels, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to cover the amount of said tax, together with costs and charges, at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1870, on the premises of the distillery, Nos. 348 and 350 West Thirty-seventh street, New York city, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870, at the same hour and place.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 28th day of March, 1870, at the same hour and place.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1870, at the same hour and place.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock; Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's New work, $2; dogs boarded, trained and medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—"THAT CURIOUS PUP," NOW EIGHT weeks old, with still enough of those six legs and male and female formation, strong and hearty and growing every day. For further particulars address H. T. H., Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 24 DUANE STREET, BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
Public sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c.
Beautiful well bred and finely behaved chestnut trotting Mare, about 15¾ hands, 5 years old; has no vice nor tricks; fears nothing; has been used by ladies for park driving to basket phaeton, can trot in 2:5; and is warranted sound and kind; is a perfect pet and a extra handsome and fine.
Fine and stylish bay Mare, about 15¾ hands, 7 years, flowing mane and tail; Hambletonian stock, out of thoroughbred; showy, rangy, game, free and pleasant driver; fine roadster; free from all vice. will show three minute gait to-day; very reliable; warranted sound and kind, and in condition will trot in 2:30.
Bay Horse, Ethan Allen stock, Star dam, raised on Long Island, about 15 hands, 6 years old; spirited, open gaited, stylish and of fine action; all day driver; reliable and true in every way; free from fault; fine roadster or family horse; will trot close to 3 minutes; warranted sound.
The above two Horses are the property of a private gentleman, have been driven to pole and singly, and can be relied upon in every particular.
Very spirited, fine and fast Racing Horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years; very fine and stylish driver; has record of 2:28, and will pace in 2:30 to day; gents, kind and true, and as fine a pacer as can be found, and without fault.
Bay Horse, 15¼ hands, 9 years old, formerly property of Henry Livingston; bought of L. W. Jerome for $2,000; warranted in all harness and a splendid saddler.
Also several other fine road and trotting Horses. Particulars at sale. Also Wagons, Harness, &c.
On all warrantees 24 hours given. Stock to be seen in front of store, at 11 A. M. Sale 12 o'clock prompt.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms Nos. 93 Chambers and 27 Reade streets, Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Wednesday, March 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 93 Chambers street.
Elegant Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of viz.:—
A pair of black carriage Horses, 16 hands high, 9 years old, very stylish, kind and gentle in all harness, free from vice and a very desirable pair of family horses. An elegant Clarence, 4 seat, circular glass front, 6 springs, nearly new, built to order by Wood Brothers for present owner; cost $3,000.
A Park Phaeton, six seats, in good order, built by Wood Bros. for owner; a double Harness, gilt mountings, city made and in one order; also Blankets, Whips, &c., all to be sold without reserve, positively.
Can be seen on morning of sale in front of salesrooms.

A SECOND HAND DEPOT WAGON, VICTORIA, Clarence, Coupe Rockaway, Pony Phaeton, three Buggies, at great bargains; all styles new Carriages. Large assortment Pony Phaetons. CALVIN WITTY, 658 Broadway.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Carriages and Harness.
All our stock at gold prices. Elegant top Buggies, light Rockaways and Depot Wagons. Also
Four first class new style basket pony Phaetons, very low.
Our stock includes some of the best and most reliable work in the city, and all at prices "which can't be beat."
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.

ALL IN WANT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS AND desirous of saving 25 per cent are invited to examine stock at 32 Barclay street. HICKS, established 1838.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING NO USE FOR THE SAME, will sell a Coupe, of the newest and best design; has only been used a month. Apply at Excelsior Stables, 1,206 Broadway.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HAM'S EXCEEDINGLY POPUlar and unsurpassed Landaus, Coupe, Landaulets and Clarences, patent Phaetons and Clarences 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A NEW THREE-QUARTER TRUCK FOR SALE cheap, or will exchange for a light one-horse Truck. Apply in the feed store, 133 West Twenty-fifth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
15 EAST 12TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
ROAD TEAM—Bay and gray Horses, 15¾ hands, 8 and 9 years; kind and true in all harness; one very fine under saddle; free from vice; can trot together in 2:35 minutes; very stylish; warranted sound.
COUPE HORSE—Blood bay, 16 hands, 9 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; very stylish; has been used for carriage and coupe use.
BAY TEAM HORSES—15¾ hands, 9 and 10 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; stylish; have been used for carriage use.
TEAM BAY HORSES—15¾ hands, 7 and 9 years; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; good travellers; have been used as a carriage team.
ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—Dark chestnut trotting Mare, sired by General Jackson, dam Ethan Allen mare, with long, flowing mane and tail; 15 hands; 6 years; kind in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; has trotted in 2:30 and warranted to beat 3 minutes; of great bottom and endurance; very stylish; warranted sound. Together with
NO-TOP ROAD WAGON—City built, in good order. Also set of single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., &c.
PONY ESTABLISHMENT—Brown Mustang pony Mare, 14 hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness; superior under saddle, free from vice, fast traveller, very stylish, warranted sound, together with
NO TOP BASKET PONY PHAETON—City built, in good order; also set Pony Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
DAPPLE GRAY HORSE—15¾ hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness and under saddle, free from vice, good traveller, very stylish, warranted sound.
VICTORIA—In good order, built by Corbett & Schaarch; several city built Top Wagons, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and no top Pony Phaetons, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Halters, &c.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, Single and Double Harness. Full description time of sale.

A.—SPEED. SPEED. SPEED
FOR SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT STABLE NO. 25 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET,
an elegant, handsome and bighred grey trotting Gelding, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; the finest gentleman's roadster in America; warranted to trot
IN 2 35 TO WAGON OR NO SALE;
and for style, fine appearance, bottom, gait and good qualities as a trotting horse has no equal on the road or track; can be driven by a lady at full speed; has never trotted for money; a great pole horse; is warranted sound, kind and reliable.
Extra handsome, stylish and fast pair of closely matched dark dapple gray Mares, Gray Eagle stock, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; can trot in three minutes together, and faster singly; perfectly gentle for a lady to handle and drive like one horse; the finest and most elegant pair of road mares in the State; are warranted sound, kind and true.
Extra stylish brown Gelding, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; can trot in 2:30, perfectly gentle for any one to drive; no extra fine pole horse; was sired by the celebrated race horse Slasher; is warranted sound and kind.
Pair black Horses, mare and gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old; can trot together in three minutes, single in 2:40; very handsome, stylish, prompt drivers; no pullers and great roadsters.
Also several other Horses. Full description in Wednesday's Herald.
The greatest opportunity ever offered to the public for purchasing fast trotting or road horses.
For full particulars inquire of BARKER & HAMLIN, at the City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, or of Mr. McCORMICK, at the stables.
No postponement on account of weather.

AT AUCTION—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—SOME OF THE FINest Horses ever offered at auction, together with top and open Wagons, Harness, Robes, &c., at Hunter's Hotel, Central avenue, Westchester county, on Thursday, March 31, at 1 o'clock. For particulars of sale see Thursday's Herald. Sale positive, rain or shine.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—AT THE LIVERY STABLE, 275 Spring street, on Wednesday, March 30, at 11 o'clock prompt, Horses, Wagons, Depot Wagon, Express Wagon, one Sleet, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c. Description of sale see Wednesday's Herald. Sale positive rain or shine.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Three fine Family Teams,
One fine sorrel Trotting Horse,
Five fine family and work Horses,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.
Look at catalogue above.

A GENTLEMAN, GIVING UP ROAD HORSES, OFFERS for sale one of the finest young Horses in the State; bay, six years old, fifteen hands high, long mane and tail, without a blemish and can trot in 2 40, and has never been speeded on the track. Also top Wagon, Harness, &c. Apply at Excelsior Stables, 1,206 Broadway.

A.—COACHES, CLARENCES, BRETTS, CABRIOLETS, Phaetons (park and pony), Rockaways, Jaunty and Express Wagons; one second hand Basket Pony Phaeton, $250, good as new; one very light Coach, new, suitable for country, $600; one Wood Bros.' Dog Cart, little used, $250; 20 top and open Wagons, $135, upward; Harness, $12, up. Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c., at GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 29, 2, 23 and 25 Wooster street.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 18 EAST Eighteenth street. A variety of elegant Vehicles at the newest and most approved designs, Clarences Coupes, Coupe Rockaways, light Rockaways, Phaetons, top and road Wagons, all at reduced prices.
PONY PHAETONS A SPECIALTY.
A handsome Pony Phaeton for $150.

A LIGHT JAGGER WAGON, FOUR TOP BUGGIES, two open Road Wagons, Coupe Rockaway, Landaulett, Dog Cart, Extension Top Phaetons, in fine order.
MIXS, Carriage Manufactory, 1,402 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF LANDAUS, Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, unsurpassed in design, beauty of finish and quality; also a large assortment of new styles of Spring Carriages; prices greatly reduced.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 625 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FIVE SUPERIOR WORK Horses for sale. Inquire 211 Wooster street.

A FEW HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, SOLD cheap or exchanged for horses of less value; fit for carts, wagons or any business, warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 511 Canal street.

A SPLENDID COUPE HORSE, FOR THE PARK OR road, 16 hands high, mahogany bay, 7 years old, grand style and action, very gentle; use double horse, matched would make a superior coach team. Seen at 101 East Twenty-third street, two doors west of Third avenue.

CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF HORSES at the various depots of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, suitable for farmers and country work; also a number of Mares with foal; also Colts from 1 to 2 years old. Inquire at the office, No. 10 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE VOURSNEY BROS. have removed their manufactory from Greene street to the new building 339 Broome street, corner Mulberry.

COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAY, PARK PHAETON, Westchester Rockaway, Boston Chaise and large assortment all styles Fanny Carriages and Light Wagons at reduced prices.
CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms, 658 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY SADDLE Mare, 15 1 high, 7 years old, sound and kind; will go in harness. Apply at private stable 152 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN MARES, 15¾ HANDS high, very stylish; also Lancaulet, nearly new, and double set of Harness, all matched. Inquire at 11 West Twenty-fifth street, between 10 and 11 A. M., or at the stables, 92 Prince street, where they can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—REDUCED PRICES—DOCTOR'S WAGONS, Buggies, every description; also Grocery, Express and light Business Wagons and a second hand two-seated Park Phaeton. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND COACH, MADE BY Brewster & Co.; also a six seated Rockaway, price $220 each. Apply at THOMPSON'S stable, 135 East Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, IN prime order, made by Parker, lined with leather; sold for want of use. Can be seen at DRENNEN'S, 1,311 Broadway, corner Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome street; also a Depot Wagon with top, at private stable in court of 133 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED IMPORTED COSTA Rica Saddle Pony, cream color, 8 years old, 12½ hands high; has been used by a young lady; is kind and free from all vice. Can be seen at 48 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, EIGHT YEARS OLD, TOP Wagon and Harness, in good order; is to be sold as the owner has no use for them, or will trade for Liquors. Apply at 544 West Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—AT 88 NORTH MOORE STREET, NEW York, a bay Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; fit for carriage or truck. Can be seen until sold.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR CART or express, $150; also one suitable for light work, $65; sound and kind; sold on account of sickness. 412 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR SEATED COUPE ROCKAWAY (Wood Brothers' make), new last May; black coupe Horse, 8 years old, kind and gentle; silver mounted Harness, Livery, &c.; owner going to Europe. Apply at 21 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FURNITURE TRUCK, SUITable for a furniture store; will be sold cheap—$215; one second hand Doctor's Wagon, in good order. Apply to LOUIS SIER, 134 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EXPRESS ROUTE, WITH GOOD Horse, Wagon and Harness. Inquire of C. L. SEAMAN, 170 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SORREL HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; can trot fast; sound and kind. Apply at private stable, Ross st., between Wythe and Bedford avenues, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A STRONG, SQUARE BOX TOP WAGON, in perfect order. John R. Lawrence maker, at BRADLEY'S stables, No. 8 East Thirty-first street. Can be seen for three days.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF TRUCK HORSES, $250; also one depot or family Wagon, with top on back seat, almost new, pole and shafts, $275, also a pair of high Cart Wheels, with axle, $16, one set of light Harness, $12 50. Apply at 245 West Twenty-sixth street.

FIFTY CARRIAGES FOR SALE—VERY LOW, TO make room for others; top and no top and Road Buggies, Park Phaetons, Rockaways.
DAY & SON, 148 Eldridge street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNITURE TRUCK. APPLY at chair factory, 428 Pearl street.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—SUPErior pair black Carriage Horses, 16 hands, young; extra style: Wood Brothers' Brett and Double Harness, all in perfect order; private establishment. Apply at 108 and 107 West Thirty-first street. WALTER THORNE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.,
to close an estate.
Two pairs very fine Carriage Horses, stylish and fine travellers.
One large Family Carriage.
One large Barouche.
One four-seated light Wagon, shifting top.
One Pony Phaeton, shell pattern, pole and shaft, umbrella top; cost $1,250.
Harness of various kinds, all in fine order and offered at their appraisement until April 15. If not sold then will be disposed of by auction.
Apply at private stable 231 West Fifteenth street, or at 22 Beaver street, up stairs, before 2 P. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—GREAT SALE, WEDNESday, March 30, 12 M., at the residence of H. Westbrook, Ridgewood, N. J., one hour by Erie Railroad, from Chambers street, 8:30 and 10 A. M.; returning, 3 and 6 P. M.; excursion tickets, 35 cents. Fine Carriage, Road and Saddle Horses; Bambletonian, Patchen, Mambrino and Thoroughbred Stock; Carriages, Road Wagons, Harness, Robes, Bells, &c.; one Sivers Sleigh. Private Stock and worthy the attention of gentlemen.

HORSES CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A gentleman desires to sell his span of elegant Carriage Horses, &c., for want of use; they are mares, 7 years old, dark bay, long tails, warranted sound and kind; stylish and about 15½ hands high. Any person wishing an elegant establishment can hear of a rare opportunity by inquiring of Mr. WHITE, 629 Broadway, up stairs.

HORSES WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO sell at a very moderate price, a Team, suitable for country driving, that can be warranted sound and kind, may find a purchaser by addressing D. G. M., Herald office.

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS.
250 sets of first class hand made light Harness; single as low as $10; double for $25; much of it way below original cost of manufacture and all warranted as represented, at our down town salesroom,
58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

HORSES AND TRUCKS.—MUST BE SOLD; PRICES, Horses, $250 to $325 each; Trucks, $150 to $200. Apply at No. 25 Tenth avenue.

JERSEY COWS.—TWO FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE out my last importation ex Rhein.

are being extended beyond their legitimate limits, and Ecuador suffers in consequence. It is only natural that such a proceeding should give offence and cause alarm, but from the fact that Peru has been requested to name a commission to regulate and fix the proper boundaries between the two republics we feel satisfied that Ecuador will not let the matter pass unnoticed. What about Brazil? Is this another of its schemes for enlargement? Is gradual absorption the policy of the American empire? It looks like it, and it behooves all the South American republics to be on their guard.

The Situation in the Old World—Humanity as It Presents Itself in Europe.

By the European mail at this port during the past two days we have important and highly interesting details of our Old World news advices by cable to the 18th of March. They come in the shape of special correspondence and newspaper reports. The narrative which was commenced in our columns yesterday is continued to-day. It is of a very varied character, and furnishes ample food for reflection to the educated, unprejudiced mind of America. Our special writer in London presents the most important, decided and interesting features of the *résumé* in the able communication in which he again chronicles the national march of the people of Great Britain towards the attainment of a republican form of government. In this letter he introduces to the American people the aristo-democracy of the British nation, as marshalled under the lead of the young Earl of Derby, in its endeavors to reconcile the peerage with the popular demand for reform, and thus, if possible, save the institution by toning it down to a harmonious and patriotic commingloment with the upheaving and rather turbid wave tide which swells from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland towards its still slippered feet. This letter comes in valuable continuation of those on the same subject which appeared in the HERALD on the 9th and 22d inst. The Mordaunt divorce had been again before Lord Penzance in Chambers. The English lawyers were still engaged with the Kelly divorce case, and the House of Lords was investigating the extraordinary claim which has been made to the Irish peerage of the earldom of Wicklow. The Godrich divorce suit was also before Lord Penzance, that able jurist, after having decided the case of Lady Mordaunt and vindicated the honor of the Prince of Wales, being called on to say what disposition should be made as to the care and custody of the children of the Godrich marriage. The infants were hid away, however, by a romantically inclined governess, whose obstinacy of evasion was overcome only by the exercise of great judicial skill, combined with much suavity of manner.

The Papal infallibility question was plainly and pointedly before the French Cabinet. We are specially informed by our writer in Paris that it constituted even there a perplexing and embarrassing topic. Count Darn holds the opinion that France is not entitled to a lay interference in the subject, as it constitutes one of religious belief solely. This ministerial position produced some slight discord in the Emperor's Council. The Pope sent along a threat of excommunication against the Tuileries, the Jesuits were bringing forward old parchments relative to Church rights, the Emperor Napoleon was anxious for the dynasty, and "charity" and "hope" and "faith" were being rapidly dragged underneath on the Continent by the grand Romo-episcopal undertow. The clerico-executive crisis in Paris was on all hands exciting, if not serious. To add to the gravity of the occasion a copy of the Papal *schema* was published. We reproduce the document to-day, but as a matter of history only and by way of contrasting its mustiness with the sparkling vivacity of the verbiage of the new City Charter of New York. Austria, Spain and Germany present distinct and separate features of reaction and of progress; so that we hear of morality, crime, death, love, the fever of unquiet with the situation in life, ambition and immorality at once, and in such a surprising admixture that it almost forces a reiteration of the exclamation, "Man's a phenomenon" and "wondrous beyond all wondrous measure!"

THE BIBLE IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Arnell was imprudent enough to propose a resolution in the House of Representatives yesterday, declaring that the use of the Bible in the public schools was wise and proper and ought to be encouraged. It is no doubt wise and proper enough in Protestant schools, but in public schools, where the children of Jews, Catholics, Swedenborgians and Gentiles of all descriptions attend, morality and virtue can be fostered without impressing upon these youthful minds the doctrines discountenanced by their parents. In Congress, however, the use of any book that will foster morality is to be highly commended.

THE SALT LAKE SAINTS are excited over the passage of Cullom's Anti-polygamy bill in the House. They held a meeting recently and claimed that Utah would be desolated if the bill became a law. Several of the Mormon speakers at the meeting argued that a liberal policy on the part of the government would arrest polygamy in the future. It strikes us that these aged polygamists are very liberal in guaranteeing that their posterity shall marry singly. Do they comprehend even more clearly than Congress the irresistible influence of the railroad on the dark doctrines of their sect?

TRUE AS GOSPEL—The King of France, with forty thousand men, came down the river and then went up again; and Tweed said to Genet, "Thou art the man!"

TAXING THE BONDS.—Mr. Beck in the House yesterday offered a resolution favoring a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of United States bonds, and while the negative votes were being counted he raised the point of order that no member could vote on a question in which he was particularly interested. On being questioned by the Speaker he declined to say that he meant any particular member, and thus implicated indirectly all the negative voters.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—Observe how serenely after the late *fiasco* of the Jackknives he looked out from his perch on Tammany Hall. Is he to be the last of the Wampanoags? Where's the Sheriff?

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Constitution of France Elaborated Under Magna Charta.

Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to the French Note.

A British Cure for Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Epsom Downs Race Track Covered with Snow.

FRANCE.

The New Constitution—Popular Control Under Magna Charta.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

In the Senate to-day, M. Rouher presiding, Minister Ollivier read the project of a *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor.

It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate. Hereafter the legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate and the Corps Législatif; the number of Senators must be one-third less than that of the Deputies; former articles giving the constituent power to the Senate are abrogated, and the constitution henceforth may be changed by the voice of the people on the proposal of the Emperor.

Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to Napoleon.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

Cardinal Antonelli's reply to M. Daru's dispatch has been made public.

It substantially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the policy and pretensions of the Pope.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Costs.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

The High Court of Tours has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25 000f. to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

"Moral Insanity"—British Opinion of Prince Pierre's Intellect.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court at Tours, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a madman under constant watch.

English Comment in General.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The acquittal of Prince Bonaparte is much commented on here.

ENGLAND.

The Policy Towards Ireland.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The London *Post*, formerly organ of Lord Palmerston, urges a policy of extreme rigor towards Ireland.

Unseasonable Weather.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

There were four inches of snow on Epsom Downs last Saturday, and sportsmen are seriously perplexed about the condition of the turf, as the Epsom Spring Races commence to-morrow.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, 1870.

Outgoing transatlantic steamers have been ordered to take the southerly course to avoid icebergs, unusual numbers of which are reported by arrivals here.

The University Boat Crews.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The practice of the University boat crews for their annual race is carefully watched and reported. The papers concur in pronouncing both crews wretched in form.

PARAGUAY.

Still After Lopez.

LISBON, March 28, 1870.

The South American mail steamer has arrived, bringing dates of the 7th instant from Rio Janeiro. At last accounts from Paraguay the Brazilian troops were rapidly moving in pursuit of Lopez.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Assembly—Address of the Conservative Members—Governor Holden Censured.

RALEIGH, March 28, 1870.

The General Assembly adjourned *sine die* to-day at noon. The conservative members are out in an address to the people. In alluding to the Governor's declaring Alamance county in insurrection and asking for a suspension of the habeas corpus the address recites:—

> The chief magistrate of this State, the head and front of radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden; there is and has been no armed resistance, no uprising of the people, no outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State in which any sheriff or other peace officer may not go unattended and with perfect safety and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed; but they have not been confined to any particular locality or any particular party; and when Governor Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty he is guilty of a wilful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Palmer on the Cuban Question.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1870.

Governor Palmer, in reply to a letter from Cassius M. Clay, asking him to accept the position of Vice President of the Cuban Aid Society of New York, says he does not consider it consistent with the public duty of a Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of a government with which we are at peace; and, further, that he has no evidence that the so-called patriotic party in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that the leader is General Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free government to perpetuate slavery, affords no satisfactory evidence of such an intention. He is, therefore, unwilling to assist them or ask others to do so.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93¾ for the account. United States bonds closed steady. Five-twenties 90½ for the issue of 1862, 89¾ for the issue of 1865 and 89¼ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 86¾. Stocks closed steady. Erie Railway shares, 21¼; Illinois Centrals, 116; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 28—3:30 P. M.—Bourse is steady. Rentes, 74f. 32c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States five-twenty bonds opened flat at 95½ a 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; middling uplands 11d. a 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. a 11¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The shipments from Bombay to the 26th inst. since the last report were 20,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 28.—Cotton opened quiet and steady for both; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Corn, 28s. 3d. per quarter for European. Red winter wheat, 8s. 10d. a 8s. 11d. per central. Oats, 2s. 5d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Cheese, 70s. per cwt. Beef, 104s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 9d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 28—Evening.—Tallow closed declining, the last sales being made at 45s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum closed flat at 55½f.

UTAH.

Excitement in Salt Lake City Over Cullom's Polygamy Bill—Gentiles Opposing Its Passage—Utah to Become a Desert.

SALT LAKE, March 27, 1870.

A very respectable meeting of merchants and professional men was held in Masonic Hall last night to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the United States praying for the expurgation of those sections of Mr. Cullom's bill which punish by fine and imprisonment the continuance of the patriarchal family relations. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kelsey, Harrison, Stenhouse, Marshal, Jennings, Shearman, Tulldge, Chislett, Walters and Lawrence, who argued that a liberal policy towards the offenders of the past would be of advantage to the government of the whole country, and that such action would arrest polygamy in the future.

The meeting was also addressed by a federal officer, and by an apostate Mormon named Gordon, who wanted the fullest application of the law. The federal officer was respected for his manliness, but Gordon was treated with contempt. Messrs. Roberson, Marshal, Carter, Bussey, Kahn, Walker and Hollister, non-Mormons, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be telegraphed to the President of the Senate.

The interest on the subject here is intense. If the Senate pass the House bill in its present shape the Territory of Utah will become a desolation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

British Columbia Proposing the Purchase of Alaska and Maine—Serious Illness of General Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1870.

The English iron-clad Zealous arrived at this port to-day.

In the Legislature of British Columbia a motion was carried that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine.

Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, was to-day attacked with an epileptic fit. He is reported to be in a critical condition.

Flour quiet at $4 50 a $5 50. Wheat—Nothing doing; the extreme quotations are $1 35 a $1 65. Legal tenders, 90½.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brown University Alumni Dinner—Murderers Sentenced.

BOSTON, March 28, 1870.

The annual dinner of the Alumni of Brown University was held in Horticultural Hall this afternoon and evening, Judge Theron Metcalf presiding. About seventy graduates of the university met together. Among the distinguished men present were President Caswell, of the university, and Professor Diman; Judges B. T. Thomas and Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts; Judge Bradley, of Rhode Island; Drs. Hovey and Shears, of the Newton Theological Seminary; Solomon Lincoln, of Boston; Samuel Gould, of Nevada; Samuel Crocker, of Taunton; Solomon Peck and Frank H. Bird.

After the dinner Judge Metcalf, president, made some very felicitous remarks. Other speakers were then called upon to respond to sentiments proposed. Herman Lincoln, professor, of Newton Theological Seminary, answered for the clergy; Judge Thomas, for the bench; William S. Gaston, of Boston, for the bar, and Dr. Smith, of Newton Theological Seminary, for the colleges. Mr. Harvey S. Washburne read a poem. Many sons of the university were called out, and the entertainment was prolonged until a late hour.

The bill to unite the cities of Boston and Cambridge passed to a third reading in the Senate to-day by a vote of 17 to 9.

Thomas L. White, on trial for shooting Mrs. Katie A. Hobbs, in August last, to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison. White is a confirmed consumptive. George Collins also pleaded guilty of manslaughter in killing Catharine Riley on Christmas day, and was sentenced to eight years in the State Prison.

TENNESSEE.

Municipal Election in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1870.

A. P. Curry, republican, is elected Sheriff by 173 majority. The republicans also elect the Tax Collector and Clerk of the First Circuit Court. Sheriff elect Curry was a colonel in the federal army, and Wright, his opponent, was a brigadier general in the Confederate army. It is said the election will be contested.

NEW YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Advantage of the Midland Railroad to Northern Counties—State Subsidy Required.

OSWEGO, March 28, 1870.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners and other stockholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to the number of upwards of 400 persons, representing over $5,000,000 of the capital stock of the said company, the following resolution was introduced by Henry E. Fisher, of Delaware county, and unanimously adopted:—

> Whereas the inhabitants and taxpayers of the midland counties have for many years paid taxes for public works and improvements in other portions of the State, and have received no corresponding benefits in return; and whereas the people of those counties have recently contributed over $6,000,000 of money towards the construction of a great public work which promises not only to develop and give railroad communication to those counties, but to furnish a great through route to the North and West, yielding greatly to the counties of Delaware and Sullivan in order to complete the line to New York city, and for which sum application is being made to the Legislature of this State; therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that those counties have a just and meritorious claim upon the Legislature for the small appropriation asked, and, fully believing that the State will receive an increase of wealth and taxes paid on such increase many times the amount of this appropriation, we respectfully, but earnestly, ask that this item and of $1,560,000 be appropriated to aid in the completion of the said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

Another Exhibition of Connecticut Conjugal Felicity.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28, 1870.

On Sunday a tragic affair occurred in the village of Westville, which will probably result in the death of Mrs. Thomas Gorman at the hands of her husband. The parties have lived unhappily for two or three years, and on Sunday Gorman, after attending church in this city, returned home and attempted to enter the kitchen, where his wife was preparing dinner, but the door had been fastened by her, as she alleges, because she was afraid of her husband. He then tried to raise the window, but he could not, and immediately after he raised a revolver he had in his hand and fired through the glass, wounding Mrs. Gorman in the side. The ball passed just below the heart into the lung. She was alive yesterday, but it is thought she cannot survive. Gorman, after committing the deed hid his weapon in some straw in an adjoining shed and then came to the city and informed the police that some rascal had shot his wife. Officers were sent out to his house with him, where, after hearing the statements of the wife and children, they took Gorman into custody and committed him to the lockup. His case yesterday was put over to the 4th of April.

SWIMMING TOURNAMENT.

A Lady Swimmer in Her Adopted Element.

A novel aquatic exhibition was given last evening at the Brooklyn Swimming Academy, on Fulton street, opposite the City Hall. The feature of the occasion was the appearance of Miss Sarah E. Brewer, the celebrated swimmist, who gave "an exhibition of her powers," in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The exercises opened with a race between several young men with Davis' patent life-saving apparatus, the contestants being amateurs, and after this came a duck race, which created great merriment among all who witnessed Miss Brewer then appeared and displayed her proficiency as a swimmist in numerous feats, which elicited loud applause and which fully sustained her reputation as an adept in the accomplishment. Numerous other *fêtes* ensued, and the affair wound up by a "friendly set-to" in the water by a couple of experts, who were at home in this sport even if they were themselves out of their natural element. This exhibition excited a great deal of interest, and the assemblage dispersed well pleased with the entertainment which had been afforded them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A girl six years of age was found insensible in a market house in Philadelphia yesterday, having been drugged and violated.

President Grant pays taxes on $100,000 and General Sherman on $235,000 worth of property in the county of St. Louis, Mo.

The Democratic Association of Philadelphia quarrelled over the question of colored voters and disbanded. Yesterday the furniture and fixtures of its club house were sold by auction.

The steamboat Jefferson from Red River for New Orleans, with 824 bales of cotton, was burned on Sunday at the mouth of the Black river. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

Twelve men were frozen to death in the northwestern part of Iowa during the severe storm of the 15th inst. Six others are missing in Sac county and it is feared they have met a similar fate.

Ten cars of the special ten train bound from San Francisco to New York and consigned to A. A. Low & Co. were thrown from the track of the Northwestern Railway nine miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sunday noon. Very fortunately, the ground was soft and none of the packages of tea were injured.

Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia pedler, was decoyed into a secluded place and robbed and murdered in Kent county, Del., on the 19th inst. Two colored men, named Lober and Young, have been arrested on suspicion, and it is reported that one of them has confessed that they committed the murder. The body was found on Saturday by some fishermen while hauling their net in a millpond.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in Executive Session on the St. Domingo Treaty.

The President Anxious for the Admission of Texas.

Circumventing the Virginia Reactionists.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

Senate Discussion of the St. Domingo Treaty—Favorable Speech by Senator Cole.

At the expiration of the morning hour to-day the Senate resumed the consideration of the St. Domingo treaty in executive session. Mr. Schurz took the floor and spoke against the treaty. Those who heard the speech state that it covered, in less elaborate form, the argument of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Schurz directed his attention more particularly to the diplomatic history of St. Domingo, and at the same time expressed a very poor opinion of the people. He did not deny the fertility of the soil and the capability of the country to become, with industry and capital, a very valuable acquisition to the United States, but he was opposed to acquiring any territory in the tropics—that the time had not arrived when this country should go in that direction for territorial possessions. Mr. Shurz spoke for an hour, and was followed by Mr. Cole. This gentleman was personally familiar with the subject before him, having spent several weeks during the past summer on the Island of San Domingo. Mr. Cole confined himself to a plain narrative of the island as he saw it with his own eyes. He gave a review of the government and a historical account of the people, their habits and manners. In a commercial point of view Mr. Cole pointed out the advantages of position held by the island, its convenience in the route of trade and its strategic importance as a controlling influence in the Antilles. Mr. Cole's speech had a decided effect upon the minds of Senators who had previously been unsettled as to the action they should take in regard to the treaty. Mr. Cole spoke for two hours, greatly to the encouragement of the friends of the treaty. Mr. Carpenter followed in a brief speech, giving his opinions, which were favorable to annexation. Just before the close of the executive session Mr. Nye got possession of the floor for to-morrow. He will speak in favor of the treaty.

The Texas Bill—Snubbing of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

An effort was made in the Senate to-day to bring up the Texas bill, with a view to put it on its passage. The Judiciary Committee has held the bill in its clutches some fourteen days, and as there was no prospect of action a motion was made to-day to discharge them from the further consideration of the subject. The motion was laid over until to-morrow, according to the rules of the Senate. The effect of it will be to bring the bill into the Senate, whether the committee is willing or not. For some time past the Judiciary Committee has fallen into disfavor, and the proposed action of the Senate on the Texas bill will be a severe snubbing to them. It is understood that the President is anxious for the speedy admission of Texas, so that he may be able to announce the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. In conversation with a prominent Senator he promised that he would issue the proclamation as soon as Texas was admitted. This will be a flank movement upon the reactionists of the Virginia Legislature, who propose to rescind their ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Texas will make the requisite number of States for the ratification of the amendment.

Opposition in the Senate to the Military Bill.

The Military Committee of the Senate held their usual meeting to-day and began their consideration of the Military bill. The discussion was merely of a general nature, and no conclusions were arrived at. The committee, it appears, are not favorable to the bill as a measure. In fact, it has so many faults that there are grave doubts as to whether any action at all will be taken as it now stands.

Interview of the Representatives of the National Board of Trade with the President.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, consisting of John Farley, of Philadelphia, President; H. A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary, and Messrs. Brown, of Portland; Plummer, of Boston; Taylor, of St. Paul; Trenholm, of Charleston, and Gano, of Cincinnati, Vice Presidents, called at the Executive Mansion this morning for the purpose of paying their respects, and at the same time stating to the President the views of the organization represented by them upon certain subjects of great importance to the national interests of this country. The members of the Council were admitted to the President's office about noon and their interview was one of long duration. The topics upon which the President's attention was most earnestly solicited were those relating, first, to interior ports of entry; second, to the creation of a department of commerce; third, the Civil Service bill, and fourth, with reference to American shipping interests. These matters were discussed by the different gentlemen present, while the President listened with much interest to the views laid before him, and at the close expressed in general terms his high appreciation of the important matters presented. The committee, after leaving the President, paid their respects to Secretary Boutwell and Special Commissioner Wells.

Notification to National Banks.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the reports of national banking associations," approved March 3, 1869, the national banks were to day notified and required to forward immediately to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the latest form of blank furnished for that purpose, a report of their condition as shown by their books at the close of business on the 24th inst.

Alteration in the Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means have altered the Tariff bill in the following among other less important particulars, namely:—The act to take effect on the 1st of October. In lieu of the duties now imposed, the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar shall be taken by inspectors, so as to get the true average quality of each package; and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent ad valorem. On oilcloths for floors, stamped, printed or painted, thirty per cent ad valorem. On all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent ad valorem. On all manufactures of silk not herein otherwise provided for sixty per cent ad valorem. On flax straw, five dollars per ton. On Manila and other substitutes for hemp, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty-five dollars per ton. On jute and Sisal grass, fifteen dollars per ton. On rods of wire, oval, half oval and half round iron, less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, one and three quarter cents per pound. On rods and wire rods, oval, half oval and half round iron, more than five-sixteenths of an inch, one and a quarter cents per pound. On sword blades, thirty-five per cent, ad valorem. On swords, forty-five per cent, ad valorem.

General Butler's Colored Cadet.

Several weeks ago General Butler nominated for appointment to the Military Academy as a cadet a colored youth named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass. The nomination was referred to the proper officer in the War Department, who, ascertaining that the youth is aged only sixteen years and four months, instead of seventeen years, as required by law, has accordingly notified General Butler that the candidate is, for the reason of being under the prescribed age, ineligible.

The Hudson Bay Company's Claim.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House of Representatives, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, together with a draft of a bill, asking an appropriation of $450,000 in gold in satisfaction of the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and $200,000 in gold on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, these amounts having been agreed on by the Commissioners under the convention between the United States and Great Britain.

Consular Treaty with Belgium.

Official proclamation is made of the convention between the United States and Belgium, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls. The convention is to remain in force ten years. One of the articles provides that all proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls generals, consuls and vice consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents wherever an agency exists. It is understood the merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom house charges unless it is intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

Discharge of Navy Yard Employes.

One hundred and twelve men have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard, and about one-half the men employed under the Ordnance Bureau will be discharged next Friday. The blacksmith shop is now entirely closed, and in other departments work is slack. The yard laborers and civil engineer men are on five-eighths time, the painters on one-third and the joiners and wheelwrights on one-half time. During the storm yesterday morning the east end of the shiphouse was blown out, and during the day the river rose higher than was ever known before, except in 1853 and 1861.

Cost of Our Naval Iron-Clads.

It appears from an official document in reply to a Senate resolution that the number of seagoing monitors belonging to the navy is eleven, costing $14,184,000; harbor and river monitors nine, costing $8,570,000. The harbor and river monitors of the same class as the Passaic are eight, and the light draught monitors twenty, costing $11,631,000. The river iron-clads West are three, costing $686,000. Giving a total cost in round numbers of $35,371,000.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Peter G. Raph to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth district.

Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives a letter of Collector of Customs Thomas, of Baltimore, showing the necessity of having an Assistant Treasurer at that port. The Secretary endorses the Collector's views and recommends the establishment of the office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—MACBETH.—This "sublime poem," as Dr. Johnson styles it, or "this profoundest and most impressive of all the plays of Shakspeare, in my poor judgment," as that born philosopher, Abraham Lincoln, called it, was the bill at Booth's last night, and the opening representation. It is needless to say that there was a very large and critical audience present; that the scenery, costumes, properties, &c., are of that high order of excellence for which Booth, in his Shakspertan productions is generally recognized as without a peer; that, in fact, with his superb mounting of Macbeth, in reference to the architecture, military and civil costumes, customs and manners of the epoch presented, the most ordinary company of players would suffice to make the performance a great success. For instance, the spectator can readily comprehend the semi-barbaric period of Scottish history in which King Duncan flourished, with the *entree* of his escort of the royal body guard in their barbaric equipments, no doubt studiously compiled from the best authorities of that time.

The leading characters in the cast were Fenno, as King Duncan—always a good king where a good, honest and amiable king is wanted; Sheridan, as Banquo; Theodore Hamilton, as Macduff; Miss Fanny Morant, as Lady Macbeth, and Booth, as the bloody usurper. Beginning with Booth, it is difficult to reconcile his comparatively light and delicate figure with what we have been taught to believe the physical power and majesty required for this character and of the rude age in which he lived. But the house freely accepted the execution of the part by Booth throughout as atoning amply for his physical deficiencies, and so we need say no more about it. Mr. Sheridan's Banquo is as good as the best we have seen for many years, and their name is legion. Mr. Hamilton as Macduff fairly brought down the house, and we think he is destined from this point to win his way to great distinction. He has the qualities for and the ambition in his profession which never fail of high promotion. Miss Fanny Morant, too, deservedly received a full share of the evening's applause. Her appreciation of the part of Lady Macbeth is certainly that of genius or profound study, and her general merits as an actress in each new trial are certainly brought out into new relief. The performance as a whole upon its own merits was good, but with its superb appointments it is exceedingly beautiful. It is to be repeated every evening during the week, and probably will be the last on the 15th of April, when the popular comedian, Mr. J. S. Clarke will come in by way of a change "from grave to gay."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARITANA.—One of the most beautiful, if not the very best, of English operas was produced last night in the most superb style, but under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Not only the weather was adverse, but the Tammany excitement kept hundreds away, so that Wallace's "Maritana" was played for the first time before a comparatively slim house. The cast included Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Seguin, Castle, Campbell and Hall, and was the same, with the exception of the last mentioned gentleman, as when the opera was performed last fall at the Theatre Français. It passed off in the most successful manner, and every one present regretted the untoward circumstances which injured the house. The freshness, sparkle, variety and melodic beauty of "Maritana" render it a permanent favorite wherever it is heard, and we trust that this company will give one more representation of it before their season closes. The choruses were sung with a perfection of *ensemble* and spirit such as one rarely hears in the Academy, and the orchestra, under the experienced direction of Carl Rosa, was everything that a musician could desire.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"The White Cat," a new Parisian sensation, was produced at this establishment last evening to a crowded house. There were new scenery, new costumes, new effects, and there was what might be called the new appearance of some of the blondes in brunette *rôles*. The fair locks of one or two of them were dyed to an unmistakable black, and their whited complexions were bronzed to an olive hue. There is nothing like versatility on any stage, whether versatility of talent or of make up, and the fair blondes that were deserve great credit for their rare facility in adapting themselves to any prevailing fashion of hair or feature. The greater number of them, however, determined to remain blondes or die. The plot of the sensation is not of much account. There were plenty of ordinary puns, impossible situations, ghastly blue lights and incredible legs, and that is about all that is wanted. In addition, however, the burlesque is a good one far superior to the general run of burlesques, and it was crowded with good local hits on the new charter, young democracy and war to the jackknife. Fiske, of course, was good as Old Mother Hubbard, and Keene as King Pippin. Among the ladies Miss Theresa Wood, as Jingo, the court fool, was by far the prettiest, sprightliest and most versatile, though the rest of them took and act well enough.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.—In spite of the Tammany excitement last night this elegant and fashionable place of amusement was well filled. There was no lack of fun and no lack of applause. Some of the scenes were especially comic. Among our many places of amusement there is no one in which the resident of New York for the time being can spend a more agreeable two hours than that of Kelly & Leon's.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Professor Risley's company for the Tammany consists of a Spanish ballet troupe of fifteen members; Madame Azella, the trapezist, from Paris; her husband, M. Henri Agoust, a distinguished Parisian prestidigitateur; M. G. W. Jester, a ventriloquist; Professor Schmidt and a party of twenty; M. Corvi, whose performing dogs, monkeys and ponies lately created a sensation in Paris; Miss Emma Alford and Miss Clari Vernon, singers and dancers; Leila and Florence; Mr. Sydney Franks, comic singer; Mr. William Tanner and his performing dogs and monkeys; the Lawrence troupe (for allegorical *tableaux vivants*); and an English *corps de ballet*. Mr. G. Operti, the accomplished orchestral conductor, wields the baton at this establishment while the Lydia Thompson troupe are at Niblo's. At the conclusion of their engagement he resumes his position at the latter theatre.

Mr. Lester Wallack's success in the provinces has been of the most flattering character.

The Grand Opera House management is anxiously looking out for a new troupe of Spanish dancers who have been engaged for that house.

Mr. Theodore Habelmann had a benefit last night at the Stadt. "La Dame Blanche" was given. The *bénéficiaire* made a decided hit in his rendering of the beautiful song "Robert Adair."

Much ado about nothing—the lengthy articles in the London papers about Sims Reeves, whether he was really hoarse or only shamming at a recent concert.

Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's husband, is said to have borrowed his best ideas from Mendelssohn in his oratorio of Ruth.

Only think of it! "Macbeth" at Astley's, London. The Thane of Cawdor and his witch advisers in the old arena of equestrianism!

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Slim Attendance of New York Members.

The Original Frear Charter Amended and Reported in the Assembly.

It is Made a Special Order for Wednesday.

ALBANY, March 28, 1870.

The attendance to-night in either House was quite slim. Bradley, in the Senate, and Frear, O. Murphy, Burns and Nacatman, in the Assembly, are the only New York members present.

Mr. Frear, from the Committee on Cities, reported the original Frear charter, amended, as published in this morning's HERALD. When the charter was offered the country members grinned aloud, and on motion of the member from Sligo, Mr. Burns, the bill was by unanimous vote made the special order for Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. This will no doubt astonish the young democracy. From the expressions made by the leading republicans and several of the country democrats this charter may be regarded as sure of adoption. Peter Bismarck has just arrived and taken possession of his old quarters. The sentiment here at present seems to be largely in favor of Sweeny and Tweed, and they are regarded so far as masters of the situation. Despatches from the seat of war, announcing the progress of the siege of Tammany, are being received by several parties, and being commented on in such a manner as to show beyond a doubt that the old leaders are the favorites.

THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms to-day in behalf of the Adirondack Railroad, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to make liberal appropriations in aid of the same.

It is thought steamers will have no great difficulty in reaching this city through the ice in the Hudson.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 28, 1870.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANFORD—Relative to appeals from decisions of canal appraisors.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—

Authorizing the Flushing and Northside Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge over Flushing creek.

Amending the act providing for the publication of session laws.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March, 23, 1869.

REDUCTION OF POLICEMEN'S WAGES.

Mr. O'KEEFE presented a petition of 3,000 citizens of Brooklyn against a reduction of the salaries of policemen, as provided in the Brooklyn Police bill.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SELKREIG—Aiding the Carthage, Sackett's Harbor and Watertown Railroad; also the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad.

By Mr. FREAR—The first New York Charter bill introduced by himself, amended by striking out the provisions relative to excise and incorporating them in a separate bill.

On motion of Mr. BURNS the bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. PEASE introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALLABEN called up the resolution offering a bounty for an invention for towing on the canals, and moved an amendment directing the State Engineer to offer a bounty of one hundred thousand dollars for such invention, to be produced by the 1st of July, 1871.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN called attention to the fact that the constitution required that all appropriations shall be by bill, and not by resolution. Besides, in this country our inventors produce their inventions without asking bounties. The man who could produce such an invention would have a sure fortune. The resolution was referred to the Canal Committee.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked consent to have the Midland Railroad Aid bill made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Mr. GLEASON asked that the Adirondack Railroad bill be included.

Mr. ALVORD objected, and the question being put to the House was carried.

THE BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BILL.

The Buffalo and Washington Railroad Aid bill was also sent to the same Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY.

Damage Along the Hudson.

The damage by the storm of Sunday was very severe at Haverstraw, on the Hudson. Between that place and Grassy Point, at the southern entrance to the Highlands, no less than ten sloops and schooners were sunk by the gale. So far as has been ascertained no lives were lost, the crews all making their escape to the shore. Nearly all these vessels were sunk on the west side of the river. At Haverstraw immense damage was done to the wharves and the buildings on them. The tide was higher than it has been in many years, and the force of the waves in Haverstraw bay (about four miles in width) was terrific. At Fishkill Landing the hurricane deck was torn completely off the barge Huguenot by the force of the gale, and hurled into the river. The steamer Brett was also slightly injured. In the dwelling houses on the long wharf, occupied by the hands of the ferryboat Union, the water was twelve inches deep on the first floor.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Saxonia will leave this port to-day (Tuesday) for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

YACHTING.

Another Letter from Mr. Ashbury, of the Cambria, to Mr. Douglas, of the Sappho.

Fresh Propositions for a Series of Races.

Reply of Mr. Douglas Accepting Two of the Series.

Mr. Ashbury to Mr. Douglas.

No. 6 Eastern Terrace, Brighton, Feb. 22 1870.

W. Douglas, Esq.:—

Dear Sir—Having simply acknowledged possession of your favor of the 10th inst., replying to my proposals of the 31st January, the latter as an answer to your challenge to all England, of the 6th January, 1870, I now have the pleasure to reply in detail to the said communication of the 10th.

Paragraph Second—You herein express your regret and surprise that I declined the Cherbourg course, and ended thus:—"And refuse to give the Sappho any race at all, except over courses of your own selection, and under conditions of your own dictation."

In Mr. Bennett's letter to me of October, 1869, you will find the following:—"As you have now reconsidered your refusal and challenge the Dauntless to an Atlantic race, I accept your proposition, and, exercising the right of the challenged party, I name the course," &c.

As this gentleman is the Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, he doubtless writes with authority as to the custom of American yachtmen to consider the challenged party as having the right to name the course. Assuming this to be the case, I am the challenged person, not you, consequent on your letter of 18th January, 1869, requesting one or more races with the Cambria; so that from an American point of view I am quite in order in having suggested the several courses, and believe equally so in declining any course which might give the Sappho undue advantages, as already explained. I had no intention to quibble on the point as to who was the challenger, but suggested three distinct series of races, which, including what may be herein suggested, are in my opinion fair, equitable propositions, and in the event of no race resulting I am quite prepared to leave yachtmen and the public of England and America to form an unprejudiced opinion as to the fairness of my proposals.

In referring to the course round the Isle of Wight, you say this (paragraph four):—"Would it not be natural to suppose that if you really considered the Cambria as much superior to the Sappho, as you have more than once boasted, you would yourself prefer some new course on which to assert that superiority?"

In your letter to me of the 6th of January, 1870, you give an extract of a letter of mine to you on the 23d of September, 1869, thus:—"As regards the proposed races Cambria and Sappho, you are aware that I did not challenge you, and simply consented, as an act of courtesy, to give you the Isle of Wight race and two longer ones, as I do not profess to be able to pit my vessel against yours for ocean purposes." And in my letter of the 31st January, declining the Cherbourg course, I practically admitted the Sappho would be the fastest vessel off the wind although I therein expressed an opinion that the Cambria might be the best on a wind, and under the usual time allowances of England or America I think such might be the case. I have never used the word "boasted," verbally or in writing, as the above extract would appear to confirm.

Paragraph Tenth—Herein you say my letter of the 31st January was the first intimation of any time allowance to be given to the Cambria by the Sappho, from which third parties would conclude that I was endeavoring to impose a condition upon you contrary to the yachting regulations of England and America. Consequent upon your request of the 19th January, 1870, I replied on the 1st February, offering you series No. 2 of my letter of 31st January, 1870, and said, "The conditions, as you observe, can be arranged on your arrival in this country."

What conditions? Certainly not the courses to be sailed over, because these I clearly defined. The conditions referred to date for sailing, question of measurement and customary time allowance. The former there can be no difficulty about; the second point I unreservedly waived, and agreed to accept the New York Yacht Club rule instead of the Royal Thames Yacht Club to prevent any question of controversy, thereby making the time allowance greatly in your favor as compared with the latter rule. As to the time question, as Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club you must know it is the rule for large vessels to give small ones time allowance. Rule two of your own sailing regulations says:—"Time shall be allowed for difference of measurement according to the annexed tables at the end of sailing regulations."

Mr. J. B. Van Deusen, of New York, wrote fully to the New York Herald on the measurement question. Two extracts I give thus:—

First—The question of measurement and tonnage of yachts, and to equalize, as nearly as possible, by a proper allowance of time and the difference in their respective sizes, has been the subject of much discussion since the earliest contests in yachting.

Second—Various bases of calculations and measurements for allowance of time between yachts of different sizes have been adopted from time to time by the New York Yacht Club, none of which seem to have given entire satisfaction. At first time was allowed on tons measurement, after which a rule was adopted by which time was allowed on tons of displacement obtained by actual weight of vessels, and again the allowance of time was based on area of canvas or the vessels' propelling power, without regard to their comparative size, &c., &c.

In the New York *Spirit of the Times* of May 1, 1869, there appeared a long and able letter on time allowances, from which I extract the following:—"What is the object sought for by a system of allowances? What advantage has one boat over another which affects her speed? If two yachts of different sizes, but of the same model, are compared, all will admit that the larger will be the faster, and just as much time as she excels by so much ought she to allow for; both being of the same model every advantage she has is owing to something outside of model, *i. e.*, size. We submit, then, that size is an advantage irrespective of model, and we believe this proposition will be universally admitted. Our English friends claim that the larger boat must allow, and we on this side of the Atlantic claim the same."

I think I have now conclusively shown to you and others that here was nothing unusual or unreasonable in requiring time allowance, especially after giving up so important a point as the mode of measurement.

As regards your allusion to a remark I made at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club dinner, when speaking of the Sappho (as reported in *Field* of March 13, 1869), that "I was willing to forego the difference in tonnage between them." I admit having said so; but the Sappho of 1870 is a very different vessel to the Sappho of 1868, having since the latter year been increased two minutes six seconds at the water line, fifteen to twenty tons of lead run in to stiffen her, and sparred and canvassed to insure her a victory over yachts of half her tonnage; and seeing the Cambria only sailed the Sappho round the Isle of Wight, I now waive the time question for such race as the Sappho was defeated in, and herein offer to sail without time.

Paragraph 12—In this, your concluding paragraph, you state:—"I must be allowed to say that any further remarks from you on the lack of courage evinced by American yachtmen would be singularly inappropriate."

The courage of Americans either on land or water is as undoubted by me as equally so by others. Such a disparaging word has never been said or written by me, directly or indirectly. The paragraph in my letter of the 31st January which appears to have caused your comments was simply this:—"If you decline the race round the Isle of Wight I shall conclude that you do so from your belief that the Sappho would stand no chance in turning to windward against the Cambria."

To this opinion I adhere, and I think on reflection you will find you have paid yourself a poor compliment by assuming your courage would be doubted because you did not choose to sail round the Isle of Wight.

No. one series (in letter of 31st January).—You decline, as implied by no reference thereto.

No. two series.—Ditto.

No. three series, or three triangular races.—You say you will accept, providing there is no time allowance.

I am sorry I cannot on this point meet your views, partly for the same reasons which justified my declining the Cherbourg course. In certain winds you would have the wind free over two sides of the triangle, twenty miles each, as against thirteen miles, the base, in favor of the Cambria. I cannot, therefore, take such a risk, adopt your own mode of measurement so much to my disadvantage, and then forego time, a request opposed to the practice of every yacht club in Great Britain and Ireland and in America.

I am, therefore, in hopes that you will retire your objections as to the Isle of Wight course and the time allowance and accept one of the following series without any further propositions, suggestions, or modifications, and, failing such acceptance, there can be no race between the Cambria and the Sappho:—

No. 1. Series.—To be considered upon the Sappho being within ten per cent of the Cambria's size by the New York Yacht Club measurement, with time allowance in proportion to the course sailed over as per the Isle of Wight Club's and New York Yacht Club's rules respectively, the Atlantic race excepted.

SERIES NUMBER ONE.

First.—Round the Isle of Wight.

Second.—From the Isle of Wight round the Cherbourg breakwater and back.

Third.—From the Isle of Wight round the Eddystone lighthouse and back.

Fourth.—From the Old Head of Kinsale to New York, on the 4th of July.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh.—A sixty mile triangular course in New York Bay.

SERIES NUMBER TWO.

First.—Round the Isle of Wight.

Second.—From Cowes round the Cherbourg breakwater and back.

Third.—From Cowes round the Eddystone lighthouse and back.

SERIES NUMBER THREE.

Three courses round the Nab and Oars lightships, and a steamer or marksboat anchored twenty miles out at sea so as thus to form a triangular course of about fifty-three miles.

SERIES NUMBER FOUR.

Three races of sixty miles dead to windward and back, in the channel. No conditions or time allowances.

SERIES NUMBER FIVE.

Three races round the Isle of Wight. No conditions or time allowances.

SERIES NUMBER SIX

Three races in New York bay, sixty miles dead to windward and back. No conditions or time allowances.

Each race to be for a fifty guinea cup.

To expedite an early and I hope successful termination of what would soon be a controversy, I trust you will find it convenient to take your choice of the above series, in which case the Cambria will be found at Cowes about the middle of April to await your convenience. At the same time I beg you will fix the Sappho outer quarantine, so that we may not drift into calms and light winds. Allow me also to suggest that your crew (pilot excepted) should be purely Americans, inasmuch as if you win with a selected English crew it would greatly lessen your success. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES ASHBURY.

Mr. Douglas to Mr. Ashbury.

Paris, March, 1870.

James Ashbury, Esq:—

Dear Sir—Having simply acknowledged your letter of the 22d of February, I now reply in detail.

Although I know of no code in yachting matters which gives to the challenged party the exclusive right to select such courses as he pleases, yet assuming that you are correct in your supposition, this in no way affects the present case. You must remember that I challenged the Cambria to sail, not over *any* course, but over any *open course free from the influence of high land breeze, currents, &c.* This did not leave you at liberty to select courses peculiarly subjected to the above influences, such as "round the Isle of Wight," &c., &c. Not wishing unnecessarily to prolong our correspondence I left the choice of the courses to be settled between us after my arrival in England; for although you had, as you say, clearly defined the courses you wished to sail, I had as clearly declined them.

The extracts which you give from the *Spirit of the Times* and the New York Herald were entirely unnecessary if their object was to convince me that time allowance for difference of tonnage is generally given in regattas, not only in England, but in America, although in our private matches this question is always a matter of agreement, and is generally waived—the matches between Dauntless and Vesta, Rambler and Magic, Magic and Eva. I never for a moment thought of either asserting or implying that such was not, however, the usual custom. I did not consider that to be the subject under discussion. The question was had you or had you not agreed to "forego the difference in tonnage" between the Cambria and Sappho? In your letter of February 22, 1870, you admit having agreed to do so, and the excuse which you now give for withdrawing your promise I cannot but consider as trifling. The Sappho has added but four inches to her extreme breadth since 1868, and has not had an ounce of lead run into her. The Cambria, on the other hand, has had her bows filled out, a wonderful improvement according to the English plans; she is now being raised forward, her masts have been bored, and by latest accounts, she is to have more load and additional sails. If the Sappho of 1870 is no more the same vessel as the Sappho of 1868, in equal justice may it be said that the Cambria of 1870 is by no means the same vessel as the Cambria of 1868.

Notwithstanding your promise, however, had you given me any *bona fide* open race, such as to the Azores and back, or across the Atlantic, where any superior power the Sappho may possess would have told in her favor, I should have been perfectly willing to have given the Cambria full allowance of time, either by the New York Yacht Club or the English Custom House measurement. Over such courses as round the Isle of Wight or the triangular one you mentioned the advantage is often decidedly in favor of the smaller vessel.

In reference to the word "courage," to which you take exception in my letter of February 10, allow me to say that I only made use of that word in contradistinction to the word "fear" ("fear of defeat") twice used by you in your letter of November 15, 1869, when replying to paragraph two of Mr. Bennett's letter of October. The presence of fear implies the absence of courage; but I am not supposing that any one would understand me as referring to personal courage.

It is needless again to discuss the series of races which you offer me in your letter of February 22, 1870, they being for the most part (with the exception of series four and six) almost identical with what you have before suggested. In series four and six you offer to race the Sappho sixty miles dead to windward and back, no conditions or time allowance, either in English or American waters. In such a race as this the Cambria would have sixty miles on what is admitted to be her best point of sailing, a head wind, whilst the Sappho would be entirely cut off from what I consider to be her best point—namely, a beam wind. This is weighing the Sappho pretty heavily. I should think best three races of sixty miles each—the first to windward, the second with a beam wind and the third with the wind dead aft—would have been a better test as to which was the best boat all round. Nevertheless, I accept both series, Nos. 4 and 6. If, however, you do not wish to sail as many as SIX races, I will sail two in England and one in America, or two in America and one here. Failing this I accept series No. 4 alone, and will sail the Cambria sixty miles dead to windward and back in the English Channel. We shall take a flying start from some suitable point outside of the Solent, waiting for such a wind as shall enable the yachts to beat out into mid channel, thereby avoiding the possibility of either vessel hugging the shore and taking advantage of currents or slants of wind from the land.

In the concluding paragraph of your letter of February 22 you suggest that my crew should be purely Americans, inasmuch as should I win with a selected English crew my success would be greatly lessened. I cannot agree with you there. My object is to test the quality of my vessel under the best management. I shall therefore make every effort in the short time that is left me and laboring, as I do, under great disadvantages to get together the best set of men that I can, irrespective of nationality, feeling that my happiest efforts cannot produce a crew superior, if equal, to the celebrated racing crew of the Cambria.

I remain, dear sir, truly yours.

WM. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Ashbury on American Yachts.

To the Editor of the London Sportsman:—

Sir—I notice in a Brighton paper an account of an annual dinner of a rowing club which has an existence in that fashionable locality, at which yachting seems to have taken precedence of rowing, probably from the fact that Mr. James Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria, the alleged champion yacht of England, presided over the festival. In the course of the speeches (after dinner) Mr. Ashbury is reported to have spoken in relation to his alleged desire to compete for the cup, won in 1851 by the yacht America, as follows:—

Once in New York, as they might know, he was pledged to contest for the cup which was won from England in 1851 by the yacht America; and while admiring on the one hand that he was bound to compete for that portion of cup, he regretted that he was not in a position to compete for the cup upon the basis of a fair challenge between the two nations. His original conditions were that they should bet on their particular champion, and that he (Mr. Ashbury) should be sent for the cup the best two out of three races. That seemed to him to be a very fair and equitable proposition; but the Americans said, "We cannot allow you to pick out any particular vessel of America. We shall pick out our best and fastest vessels, and you must compete with all of them." (Oh.)

Mr. Ashbury and the gentlemen who cried "Oh," no doubt forgot the fact that the cup carried off by the America was won by that vessel in a race open to all yachts, of every tonnage and of every nation. Had they remembered this there would have been no occasion either for Mr. Ashbury's indignation or his auditor's exclamations.

Mr. Ashbury is further reported, in this Brighton paper, to have used the following remarks in regard to the American yacht Sappho:—

American yachtsmen had laid much stress on the fact that he had declined to race the Sappho across the Atlantic, but having already accepted the challenge of one vessel he thought they would agree with him that he was justified in his refusal, considering that his vessel was only 198 tons, compared with 400 tons of the American vessel. (Applause.)

Allow me to say that this report must be incorrect. Mr. Ashbury no doubt stated that the Cambria was 198 tons, compared with the Sappho's 400 tons, "Thames measurement," and explained that this was grossly unfair towards American vessels, but that the actual Custom House measurement of the two vessels was, Sappho, 230 tons; Cambria, 240. To suppose that Mr. Ashbury had endeavored to create the false impression that the Sappho was actually more than double the tonnage of the Cambria would be to believe that he is a bumptious, bragging person, full of wind and bunkum, which, of course, he is not.

AMERICAN.

Genuine spring made a very favorable debut in Springfield, Mass., according to the *Republican*. The air was sweet, though shivering with suggestions of the mountainous drifts of the northern hills.

WHISKEY RAID IN BROOKLYN.

The Fifth Ward Again Invaded.

The United States Marines in the Field—A Distillery Demolished by the Revenue Officials—A Crowd Threaten, but Accomplish Nothing.

The military were again called into requisition by the United States revenue authorities of the City of Churches yesterday to enable them to "circumfriance," as Dan Bryant would express it, the overthrow of the illicitly distilled molasses whiskey in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn. This section of that city has long since grown famous in the annals of illicit revenue exploits. The assessors of internal revenue became familiar with the geographical position of the "poteen" manufactories of the district in question years ago, and "many a time and oft" has the neighborhood been made the unprofitable recipient of visits, in force, by the officers of the Third and Second internal revenue districts. A few noisy demonstrations and now and then an occasional forcible expression of the unpopularity of the raiders of Uncle Sam, in the shape of a stone or other promiscuous missile, has engendered in the minds of the officials upon whom the unpleasant duty has devolved a wholesome regard for their personal safety while engaged in their work of devastation among the stills of the district outlying the Navy Yard. Hence it was that General Pleasonton, admonished by the fearful stories of subordinates "who had been there," in his celebrated campaign in this vicinity, on the 3d of December last, was induced to call into requisition the services of nearly six hundred regular United States soldiers from the various harbor defences of New York. The expedition, it will be remembered, was productive in breaking up six or eight small distilleries, and returned flushed with bloodless victory, despite the sanguinary rumors circulated in anticipation of the event.

Three months having since elapsed, and a feeling of security from further molestation being presumed to have taken place in the minds of the "stillists-on-the-sly,"

ANOTHER DASH

upon the old stamping ground was suggested upon certain information received at the office of Assessor Michael Scanlon, Third district, Court street. Consequent upon these disclosures much excitement prevailed among the assistant assessors, who have latterly been enjoying a period of comparatively little or nothing to do. It was arranged that the co operation of the marines should be solicited, and that the last stronghold of the "ardent and illicit" in the Fifth ward should be demolished. To

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR J. R. WASS,

who has figured as a most prominent and dauntless official in many similar expeditions, was entrusted the perfection of the preconcerted plan of operation. Rear Admiral Godon, upon application of Mr. Wass immediately ordered to be placed at the disposition of the revenue party a large detachment of marines. Monday morning was the appointed time for the movement. At eight o'clock yesterday morning the assistant assessors—eighteen in all—who were selected to participate in

THE EXPLOIT,

generally accorded as hazardous, began to assemble at the rendezvous, No. 15 Court street. Arming themselves with axes and crowbars, they took up the "route step" shortly before nine o'clock, and, headed by Assistant Assessor Wass, they proceeded in a body down Court street to Washington, thence to Johnson, and down to the Flushing cause entrance to the Navy Yard. Small though the party was, they attracted considerable attention at every foot of the way, and it was signally apparent their visit and its object were not altogether unexpected by the denizens of the place.

AT THE NAVY YARD

the officials were joined, about nine o'clock, by a battalion numbering 160 marines, under command of that gallant and gentlemanly soldier Colonel Broome, commandant of the barracks. There was also a small detachment of marines from the Vermont. Outside the York street entrance to the yard was congregated a party of men who hailed the column as it passed in "two ranks," the civilians in the centre, with taunts and jeers, reflecting strongly upon the courage and character of the "boys in blue." Messrs. Wass Ed. C. Parkinson, Logan, Fitzharris, J. B. Lincoln and Bergen, who were in the column, smiled good humoredly as they passed, despite this little unpleasantness. The line turning to the right, filed down Hudson avenue, and thence to Plymouth street. Here it halted about a hundred yards from the corner of Hudson avenue, directly in front of a large four story frame tenant house, No. 146, where the marines "formed a hollow square" and came to an "order arms." At this juncture the

SITUATION WAS DOUBTFUL,

whether for war or peace, for a few moments. Windows were thrown open, tawdry looking females thrust forth their heads and laughed sneeringly at the forces below, who stood with their bright bayonets fixed in the muddy streets beneath. Men, young and old, congregated on the corners and across the street and endeavored to push their way into close proximity with the obnoxious officers of the revenue. A squad of police in charge of Lieutenant Phelan, of the Forty-second precinct, who formed outside the military, on the corner of Plymouth street and Hudson avenue, had their hands full in endeavoring to hurl back the swaying crowd of spectators which had gathered in an almost incredible short space of time. Clubs were flourishing and mad were being thrust back by the police, when suddenly

A PAVING STONE

was seen to issue from the rear of the crowd and strike the roundsman a severe blow on the side of the head, causing him to stagger and almost fall. This act caused the police to rush angrily in the direction from whence it proceeded in quest of the ruffian who threw it. The search for vengeance was in vain. Nobody did it. Messrs. Lincoln and Fitzmorris while at work in breaking out the sill, in the building rear of No. 146 Plymouth were each the recipient of special favors in the shape of stones, but neither men were hurt. Curses were loud and deep and dire vengeance would have been hurled against the devoted heads of Uncle Sam's officers if it were only possible to scale that wall of glistening bayonets. One individual, who had imbibed not wisely but too much of home made whiskey, gave his opinions as to the

OUTRAGE AGAINST THE PEOPLE

in a semi-maudlin manner and with a rich brogue in presence of any one who would listen. The constitution was violated by this outrageous blockading of the public thoroughfare by the military. George Washington never intended that man or woman should be prevented from going through any street or highway that he or she had a mind to. What right had the "sogers" to stand there with guns in the streets and keep people from attending to their business in this way. The fact was that no one would be allowed to make a living in this country at all by and by unless he was a judge or minister or something of the sort. It was too bad entirely that these "sogers" should be allowed to do as they please and prevent people from going wherever they pleased. Thus he harangued or bored all within hearing and finally staggered off for more spirits.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED

was a distillery (the owners' names did not transpire) with a capacity for manufacturing from 300 to 500 barrels of whiskey per week. Axes and crowbars plyed lively and were not long in demolishing vats, stills, worms, cisterns, &c., and the heads of twenty barrels of rum were knocked in and the "poteen" let run. No attempt was made to carry away any of the contents of the distillery. Hot mash was found in the vats and other unmistakable evidences of the still having been in operation the night previous. The next point of investigation was an old brick building, No. 156 Plymouth street, near Gold. Here was found an old disused still and nothing more. This concluded the day's work and the

HOMEWARD COURSE WAS TAKEN

down Gold street. A large crowd followed in the "wake" of the line, speculating as to its destination. When Myrtle avenue was reached the marines filed to the left and Assessor Wass' party to the right. They had not gone more than a block when a cry was raised, "Now, let's go for them, boys," and about twenty started after them on a run. Seeing the danger Colonel Browne at once

COUNTERMARCHED HIS MEN,

in order to return to the assistance of the threatened party. But the pursuers heard the waning echo, "the marines are coming back," and, scattering like chaff, were seen no more. Thus ended the latest armed seizure of a Brooklyn illicit whiskey distillery.

THE WEAKNESS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Seeing the accounts in your valuable paper of the various outrages committed upon our citizens in different countries it strikes me rather strangely that the American people still remain passive under the weak and vacillating policy of the present administration. Can it be that the American government is so lost to all the principles of honor and liberty as to permit its citizens in foreign countries to be outraged and murdered and its vessels plundered upon the high seas? And yet it seems so. Are we to see the labors of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln brought to naught? Is the blood of thousands of brave men who died fighting for American independence of no account? I ask, where will all this end? The United States is losing prestige. Our navy, which should be the finest in the world, is inadequate to afford protection to our merchant marine or to our citizens in foreign countries; our flag is insulted daily, and the government seems powerless to prevent it.

The greatest republic in the world is unable to protect her citizens. Shame on the government; shame on the American people! The fires of patriotism are extinguished.

E. H.

THE RAILROAD TITANS.

The Erie War Resumed—Argument on the Motion to Non-Suit Denied—Vanderbilt Overhauled—Further Adjournment.

Pursuant to adjournment the hearing of the case of the Erie Railway against Cornelius Vanderbilt was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Barnard presiding. It will be remembered that on Thursday week a motion was made to dismiss the complaint. The motion was now resisted by Mr. Field on behalf of the plaintiff. He contended that the directors were not identical with the corporation, that they were merely its general agents, and that the corporation may repudiate their acts and rescind their contracts in precisely the same cases in which

A MERCHANT MAY REPUDIATE

the acts of his managing clerk. It was equally well settled that directors stood in a position of trust, of which all the world has notice, and that no one who enters into a contract with them, which he knows to be made on their part in violation of their trust, can enforce such a contract against the corporation, or retain any money or other property conveyed to him by such persons in breach of trust. Counsel also claimed that the defendant asked and received $3,500,000 in cash, and $1,250,000 in bonds, from the treasury of the Erie Railway Company, as a consideration for allowing that company to be defrauded by its directors and for withdrawing suits which in their nature could only be beneficial to the company and prejudicial to Drew and Eldridge the very persons with whom he made the negotiation and whose influence carried it through.

EVERY ELEMENT OF A FRAUD

was there present—damage to the corporation, benefit to the trustees who controlled it and perfect knowledge of the facts on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt. Counsel then proceeded to comment on the testimony of Messrs. Fisk and Gould, showing from it that Mr. Vanderbilt, who in his testimony had talked of it as a sale to Gould and Eldridge, had at the time of this conspiracy urged Fisk and Gould to get the money from the Erie Railway Company. He commented on the fiduciary nature of Mr. Beach's argument to Mr. Vanderbilt. He denied that his character was unsullied. This was not the first corporation over which he had stretched his hand to wring from it money. He was rich. He had money, but no Cooper Institute. No grand college had sprung from it. A monument did exist in St. John's Park, not erected with his money, but under which might well be written, "To the great—he would not say robber—but to

THE GREAT APPROPRIATOR

of others' money." In this suit he appeared as a man who had started up suits through Schell, Work and others to extract nearly five millions from this company.

After some further argument Judge Barnard denied the motion. In reply to ex-Judge Davis, Judge Barnard said he had a right to reply.

Mr. Beach, for the defendant, said that they were taken somewhat by surprise by this rather premature announcement; they would have now to acquiesce in it, but they desired to know something of the grounds on which his Honor sustained the complaint; whether he considered that there were in this company two causes of action, and whether he decided as to one or both of them, that they should be retained.

Mr. Justice Barnard said he should content himself with saying that on examination of the complaint, though he was not sure that there was law enough to maintain it for $3,500,000, he thought the proofs with regard to the million warranted him in retaining the suit.

Mr. Beach thereupon moved that the Court dismiss the cause of action as to the million, on the ground that a jury was the proper tribunal.

The Court denied the motion.

Mr. Beach then asked for an adjournment, which was granted, and the case was postponed to April 5.

THE KILLING OF THE PIEGANS.

Letter from Colonel Baker to General Sheridan—One Hundred and Twenty of the Indians Killed Were Able-Bodied Men—The Women and Children Killed Accidentally—Every Effort Made to Save Them.

Washington, March 28, 1870.

The following was received to-day at Army Headquarters.—

Fort Ellis, Montana, March 23, 1870.

General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division, Chicago:—

In answer to your telegram received on the 22d inst. I report that after having made every effort to get the judgment of the officers of the command I was satisfied that the following number approximates as nearly to the exact truth as possible:—The number killed at the Piegan village was 173, of whom 120 were able-bodied men and fifty-three women and children. One hundred and forty women and children were afterwards captured and released. I believe that every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that such women and children as were killed were accidentally killed. The report published in the Eastern papers is wholly and maliciously false. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two persons neither of whom has made any efforts to inform himself in the matter, should outweigh the reports of those engaged in the fight, and who feel that they have nothing to palliate or conceal in their conduct. All that the officers demand of the authorities is a full and complete investigation of the campaign, and less than this cannot be conceded them.

C. L. Baker,

Brevet Colonel United States Army, Major second Cavalry.

The Slaughter Justified.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, March 26.]

When the news of the Piegan massacre first reached us, we were inclined to severely censure General Sheridan or his subordinates for a performance which seemed, as then related, too barbarous and cruel for any savage of ordinary decency. But news from the plains is proverbially untrustworthy, and it seemed best to wait until we could ascertain whether the current stories had been colored by the interests of parties who are exceedingly anxious to restore the ancient system of wholesale robbery. Later information comes at length. Whether the earlier despatches were shaped by any corrupt interest or not, it is very plain that they grossly misrepresented the matter. The camp attacked was not one of women, children and sick people exclusively. It does not now appear that women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered and that no quarter was given. But it does appear that the Piegans had been committing horrible atrocities; that troops were sent out to hunt them down and destroy them; that the forces fell upon their camp in the gray of morning and met with some resistance—as much as could be expected from a camp completely surprised—and that more than a hundred of the non-combatants were spared and suffered to escape. But the punishment inflicted was severe, and the savages surely deserved it. The account of the brutalities perpetrated by this tribe upon helpless settlers is too revolting to publish, and for such outrages no punishment can be too severe.

NEW JERSEY METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Long Branch, March 28, 1870.

The Conference met at the usual hour and the religious services were conducted by Rev. S. Parker. The journal was read and approved. The Bishop presented the certificates of ordination.

The committee in the case of W. S. McCowan recommended his continuance on trial, and the report was adopted.

The treasurer of the missionary society was directed to pay over the money in his charge to Dr. Carlton, treasurer of the parent society. The tract money previously directed to be paid in New York was, upon recommendation, paid to S. W. Thomas, in charge of the depository at Philadelphia.

Rev. A. Hughes, R. A. Chalmer and H. M. Brown were appointed a committee in regard to the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union. Rev. S. E. Post, Treasurer of the Educational Society, reported collections for that cause amounting to $1,035 72. He was directed to pay the amount due to Dickinson College and to retain the balance for the Conference Educational Society.

Dr. Sheldon, Secretary of the American Bible Society, made an address on the subject he represents. A report of the Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society was made and adopted, recommending the cause and proposing a collection in its behalf whenever practicable. The Committee on the American and Foreign Christian Union made a report heartily concurring with its purpose and work, which was adopted.

The subject of lay delegation was then taken up, and speeches were made by W. A. Wilmer, who, after prudential consideration, expressed his purpose to vote for the measure; Mr. J. F. Morrell made a speech in opposition to it; Rev. G. Hughes spoke in favor, and J. B. Dobbinson against it.

Sued for Keeping the Sabbath.—A queer case is on trial in the United States District Court, San Francisco. The libellant, Johnson, claims that on the 3d of December, 1869, he shipped on board the bark Cyane as a seaman, at the request of the master, for a voyage from San Francisco to the port of Onnalaska and back to San Francisco, and that said master agreed to pay libellant for his services as such seaman thirty dollars per month in gold coin. The bark proceeded on her voyage and arrived at Onnalaska, where Johnson was discharged from the vessel and not allowed to return to this port on the Cyane. It seems that the master ordered him to assist in discharging the vessel on the Sunday which his own Church recognizes, and he refused to obey the command. The captain claimed that they had dropped a day on the voyage, and that the day previous was the Sabbath according to the Gregorian calendar. The sailor stated that he had kept his own reckoning; the vessel was then within the jurisdiction of the United States, and he was by law exempt from working on that day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel A. M. Cutts, of the United States Army; Colonel B. G. Maynard, of San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Reid, of Pennsylvania; Colonel W. S. Denny, of Massachusetts; Judge J. Averill, of St. Pauls; Colonel G. M. Mowbray, of Massachusetts, and Captain J. Abbey, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General James McQuade, of Utica; General W. G. Deluc, of Minnesota; Dunleighe De Costa, and G. W. Hutchinson, of Barbados, W. I.; J. G. Wetherbee, of Port Henry; R. Gardner, of Kalamazoo, and D. M. Boyd, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Attorney General T. H. Talbot, J. A. Semple, of Virginia; Ransom Cook, of Saratoga, and Charles Whittier, of Boston are at the Astor House.

Joseph Dorsey and A. McLaughlin, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Captain E. D. Hale, of Louisiana; Dr. D. Foley, of Savannah, and Professor J. M. Edgerton, of New Jersey, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

E. P. Jones, of the United States Army; C. O. Whitney, of Alabama, and T. H. Smith, of Cincinnati, are at the Everett House.

W. L. Avery, of Laconia, N. H., and T. B. Hamilton, of Chicago, are at the Irving House.

J. Benton, of New Hampshire; Senator M. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Stoddart, of Canada; C. W. Tillinghast, of Troy; G. H. Frost, of Detroit; J. D. Lovett, of Boston; H. G. Hubbard, of Connecticut, and E. Davis, of Providence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General R. O. Tyler, of the United States Army; R. G. Rieman, of Baltimore; G. T. Steadman, of Cincinnati, and W. A. Beach, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

O. S. Leland, of Boston; E. M. Hubbell, of Coxsackie, and E. S. Hutchinson of Baltimore, are at the Coleman House.

Professor Jamieson, of Scotland and Dr. B. Wallace, of London, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel Dwight, for Binghamton; J. T. Joy, for Boston; E. H. Rollins and J. Beaton, for Washington; M. B. Bennis and J. Hatch, for Albany; Colonel Downey and five Cherokee chiefs, Colonel D. Wolf, Colonel O. Sheldon and Judge Comstock, for Washington.

Personal Notes.

The Rev. C. B. Parsons, once an actor, but now an eminent divine, is preaching at Louisville.

Governor McDougall, of Red River rebellion fame, has been seized with smallpox and is now very ill at Ottawa.

The Edenburg (Pa.) *Alt Furnace* states that a citizen of Camonta county recently sold his wife to a peddler for two cents.

A Keokuk belle, named Fanny Joy, has just married. She was a thing of beauty, but had no desire to remain a Joy forever.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Eagle* of the 24th inst. says:—Stone, of the Weldon *News* gets wrathy with a divorce agent in New York who wants to advertise in the *News*. Of course Stone is no man for divorces just now, and an opinion expressed so rashly and so early may be considered as given under duress. Allowance must be made for a man whose judgment is bewildered by the honeymoon and a press of circumstances.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette*, in announcing the departure of General Robert E. Lee on a Southern tour says that he will be absent about a month, and that he will spend most of the time in Savannah, Ga. He will stop in Warrenton, N. C., on his route, to revisit the grave of a daughter who died near that place during the war. This relaxation from the routine of college duties with the change of scenery and travel, will no doubt prove of benefit to his health. The faculty were urgent in their request that the General should seek relaxation in a pleasant excursion. The confinement of college life had somewhat affected his health. Miss Agnes Lee accompanies her father on the trip.

A NEW PUBLIC CHARITY.

New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System—List of Officers—Objects of the Institution.

A meeting of the trustees of the recently incorporated charity was held at the residence of William H. Appleton, No. 3 Madison avenue, on the evening of the 23d inst. The following is a list of the trustees:—William H. Appleton, George Y. Elliot, Edward Cooper, Lewis A. Sayre, H. C. Fahnestock, Thurlow Weed, William A. Hammond, Roswell D. Hatch, Wm. H. Van Buren, Frederick S. Winston, James R. Wood and Austin Flint. The organization of the Board was completed by the unanimous election of the following officers:—President, Wm. H Appleton; Vice President, Thurlow Weed; Treasurer, H. C. Fahnestock; Secretary, Roswell D. Hatch.

The following medical officers of the hospital were then unanimously elected:—Physician-in-chief, Dr. William A. Hammond; consulting physicians, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. George Y. Elliot; consulting surgeons, Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre. The physician-in-chief was authorized to appoint an assistant physician and Dr. R. A. Vance was named for this position. A house physician and four clinical assistants are to be appointed after passing a satisfactory examination.

The objects of this hospital, as explained in the charter, are as follows:—To give and furnish gratuitous relief for indigent persons, without regard to nationality or creed, who may be affected with acute or chronic diseases of the nervous system, especially epilepsy and paralysis, but excluding actual insanity. To afford an opportunity to physicians and medical students for clinical observation and instruction in the special branches of science referred to in the first sub-division—diseases of the brain and nervous system. The trustees are confident of being able to erect a suitable building shortly. For the present they will rent one.

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY IN NEW HAVEN.

An Old Man of Fifty, Returning from Church, Shoots His Wife—The Cause, Domestic Unhappiness—A Queer Proceeding of Chief of Police Bowen.

[From the New Haven Palladium, March 28.]

The principals in this shocking Sunday tragedy are Thomas and Mrs. Ann F. Gorman. Twenty-one years ago Mr. Gorman came to this city from his native Ireland and commenced working as a journeyman in a match factory in Westville. He was industrious and economical, and in seven years had laid up sufficient money to buy an interest in the business himself, ultimately succeeding to the sole proprietorship of the factory, and continuing to do a thriving trade. Mr. Gorman is forty-five or fifty years old, and his wife some ten years his senior. They have three children, the eldest a boy of twelve years. Mr. Gorman is naturally generous and open-hearted, and during his later prosperous years has been addicted to some of the vices common among men of the period. The difficulties in the family first commenced some five or six years ago. Their origin is attributed to many things. Mr. Gorman and his friends have asserted that Mrs. Gorman was more harrowing and vexatious than loving, while her friends claim that he was unfaithful to the marriage vow. Mrs. Gorman has left her husband two or three times, we believe, if not more, but each time has been prevailed upon to return. Of late Mr. Gorman's friends have been pained to see that his haunts of dissipation increased instead of diminished, the effects plainly showing themselves on his haggard form. Sunday morning he took his little boy in his carriage and drove into the city, going to church at St. Mary's church as usual. During the service a strange feeling seemed to possess him. He moved uneasily in his seat, turned his head quickly from one side to the other and otherwise attracted the attention of persons sitting near him. His face was flushed and his eyes more red than usual, albeit he stopped and chatted with friends at the door, though without his customary affability. Mr. Gorman and his son arrived home about half-past twelve o'clock. The horse was unhitched from the car

THE COURTS.

Counterfeiters of Internal Revenue Stamps Sentenced—The Wolff Alleged Smuggling Case—More of Collector Bailey's Victims—Discontinuance of Suits.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Counterfeiters of Internal Revenue Stamps Sentenced.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Achille Paley.—The defendant, who is under indictment for engraving lithographic imitations of internal revenue tobacco stamps, withdrew a plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

The United States vs. Conrad Fetzer, Sr.—The defendant in this case, a lithographer at No. 216 William street, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with engraving and printing counterfeit two cent check stamps, and it appearing that he had formerly borne a good character and had, since his arrest given important information to the government, his sentence was mitigated to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings county Penitentiary.

The United States vs. Martin Frank, indicted for printing counterfeit internal revenue tobacco stamps, withdrew a plea of guilty, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Smuggling Through the Custom House.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Isidor Wolff and M. May.—The defendants are charged with being concerned in smuggling silks, velvets, laces, &c., into this port. The examination commenced yesterday.

Joseph C. Perry testified:—Am Custom House broker; know Isidor Wolff and Myrtle May; have had business with them in reference to entering and clearing goods; did the business through the medium of Alphonse Wolff; Alphonse was the brother of Isidor; made an arrangement with Alphonse about August, 1865; he said he wanted me to enter and clear goods for him; he said he would go to Paris and attend to shipping goods, and would send the invoices and bill of lading to parties in New York to enter and clear, and the parties would bring the invoices and bill of lading to me; the invoices were sent and brought to me generally by Mr. May, and I entered and cleared the goods; these invoices were irregular; these goods were to be invoiced as cotton goods; certain of the cases were to go to the public store for examination by the appraisers; the balance were to be sent by me to May's place of business; this programme was carried out by me.

Witness exhibited a number of invoices made out in fictitious names, under which goods were entered and cleared by him.

Witness continued—These invoices would be signed in fictitious names by either Wolff or May, and I would send the goods to their store and would indicate what cases were to be sent to the public store.

After a short discussion between counsel witness resumed and further testified—I was noticed by Alphonse Wolff what cases were to be sent to the public store; these cases would contain cotton goods and would agree with the invoices, while the cases sent to Wolff & May's store would contain laces, silks, velvets, &c; I was paid by Isidor Wolff for passing the goods; I was paid about fifty dollars per case; my regular charge for entering goods for honest merchants would be from three to six dollars per case; when I asked Deputy Collector William Morris to send a particular case to public store he would do so; sometimes I would get Morris to send particular cases to the public store for other merchants when desired to do so; it is not customary to have particular packages sent to the public store; it is customary to select cases indiscriminately to be sent to the public store.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length, but nothing further of importance was elicited. The further hearing was then adjourned.

Discontinuance of Suits Against Bailey's Victims.

The suits commenced by the United States against 2,072 barrels of whiskey seized at G. A. Fellows & Co.'s store, No. 36 Broadway, and against 13,499 gallons whiskey seized at Tracey & Co.'s store, No. 152 and 154 Pearl street, have, by direction of the government to District Attorney Pierrepont been discontinued. These are two of the Bailey cases.

Honorably Discharged.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. James Woods.—The defendant was charged with carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without paying the specified tax. The evidence failed to substantiate the charge, and, on motion of District Attorney Purdy, the Commissioner honorably discharged the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Cunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

When the court was opened yesterday the clerk arraigned a number of prisoners who were indicted by the Grand Jury for larceny and burglary. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded till the next term for trial.

SENTENCES.

William Pierce, an old man, pleaded guilty to a simple assault upon James N. Sampson on the 18th inst., and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

George W. Rollins pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, he having on the 16th inst., forged a check for $120 upon the Market National Bank. There was no money obtained, and as there were mitigating circumstances the Judge sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Adam B. Lang, rape; Same vs. Thomas Burton robbery; Same vs. James M. Geery, forgery; Same vs. Charles Stude felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Richard Gregg, obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. John Leary, grand larceny; Same vs. William Gallahan, grand larceny; Same vs. Elizabeth Melvin and Charles F. Koerner, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Reardon; Same vs. Henry Butler, grand larceny; Same vs. Alice Butler, grand larceny; Same vs. Abraham Coakley, grand larceny; Same vs. John McDonald and Alexander McDonald, assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Ayres, larceny from person.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 202, 204, 230, 264, 266, 422, 219, 231, 265½, 42, 195, 188.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Calendar called at twelve M.—Nos. 50, 51, 75, 76, 85, 101, 107, 119, 120, 143, 146, 152, 156, 158, 169. Call, 172.

COMMON PLEAS—Parts 1 AND 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis.—Non-jury causes only.—Nos. 651, 743, 810, 811, 812, 817, 821, 821, 823, 833, 835, 840, 841, 843, 844, 845, 847, 850, 852, 854, 856, 861, 867, 871, 870, 872, 873, 874, 875. PART 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 403, 531, 700, 751, 755, 784, 786, 787, 791, 793, 795, 804, 806 864, 868.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Whiskey Business.

Before Commissioner Jones.

United States vs. James Raymond.—The defendant is charged with distilling whiskey at Newtown, L. I., without complying with the law. The hearing of the case was to have taken place yesterday but in consequence of the illness of the Commissioner it was adjourned until April 18.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Election Fraud Cases.

Before Judge Pratt.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning District Attorney Morris moved on for trial the case of ex-Supervisor James Walsh, of the Twenty-second ward, who was indicted on the charge of altering the returns of a district in that ward.

Mr. Boulton, for the defence, asked for a postponement on the ground that the senior counsel, Mr. Jenks, was absent in the defence of a murder trial in Westchester county. Mr. Boulton said that he himself had made no preparation, as Mr. Jenks was conducting all these cases. Furthermore, Mr. Boulton stated that he had been up for two nights with a sick child and was in no condition to proceed with any of the cases.

The District Attorney desired it to be understood that he was ready at any time.

Judge Pratt consulted with his associates, and finally announced that all the cases would go over for the term, which concludes this week.

THE SPRING TRADE.

Revival of Business in the South.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 28.]

The Spring trade cannot yet be said to be in full blast in this city. The season is every where unusually backward. Winter has unduly prolonged itself, giving us some of its most decided demonstrations in March. But our merchants have for some time been preparing for the Spring trade, and some of the largest houses have received and arranged their goods and are now ready to supply both country and city customers. Those who have not received their supplies have ordered them, and will soon be ready for calls. There are great numbers who, either from narrow means or to avoid the uncertainties of trade, habitually send small orders to the large Northern houses. They purchase according to the means in hand, or to the daily demands of customers. They seldom have large stocks on hand, but they have enough, and in sufficient variety, to satisfy the calls upon them. Many of this class purchase their supplies from the large wholesale houses in this city, thus saving the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending North. The great clothing and furnishing houses in this city and the millinery and mantua making establishments will soon be overrun by customers from town and country. The elegant dry goods and fancy establishments with which our city abounds will be thronged by the ladies eager for the latest fashions. We have no doubt that the trade of Richmond will be larger this spring than it has been since the war. The sitting of the Legislature will draw crowds here from all parts of the State, and almost every visitor will avail himself of the opportunity to lay in supplies for home. Every branch of business will receive an encouraging stimulus. Those who are most liberal in advertising will be most encouraged. The most diligent readers of advertisements are country people, who want to know where to call for the articles they need.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Spencer's Bill to Save Money By Discharging Naval Officers.

The following is a comparative statement showing the amount of salaries paid to the line officers in the navy, under the present organization, and under the provisions of the bill introduced in the United States Senate, on the 11th inst., by Hon. George E. Spencer, of Alabama, and which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:—

Rank	No.	At present, Sea Duty, Each	At present, Sea Duty, Total	At present, Shore Duty, Each	At present, Shore Duty, Total	Spencer's Bill, Sea Duty, Each	Spencer's Bill, Sea Duty, Total	Spencer's Bill, Shore Duty, Each	Spencer's Bill, Shore Duty, Total
Admiral	1	$13,000	$13,000	$10,000	$10,000	$13,000	$13,000	$10,000	$10,000
Vice Admiral	1	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000
Rear Admiral	6	6,000	36,000	5,000	30,000	6,000	36,000	5,000	30,000
Commodore	12	4,500	54,000	4,000	48,000	4,500	54,000	4,000	48,000
Captain	50	3,500	175,000	3,000	150,000	3,500	175,000	3,000	150,000
Commander	70	2,800	196,000	2,500	175,000	2,800	196,000	2,500	175,000
Lieutenant Commander	100	2,400	240,000	2,000	200,000	2,400	240,000	2,000	200,000
Lieutenant	150	1,800	270,000	1,500	225,000	1,800	270,000	1,500	225,000
Master	100	1,500	150,000	1,200	120,000	1,500	150,000	1,200	120,000
Ensign	100	1,200	120,000	1,000	100,000	1,200	120,000	1,000	100,000
Midshipman, graduated	100	1,000	100,000	800	80,000	1,000	100,000	800	80,000
Acting Midshipmen	200	600	120,000	600	120,000	600	120,000	600	120,000
Total	1,233		$1,857,000		$1,585,000		$1,857,000		$1,585,000

To the total given in the foregoing must be added the addition of 33½ per cent to all except midshipmen's pay, the sum aggregating $595,080 for sea duty and $476,999 for shore duty, the whole making a grand total of $2,853,920 for sea, and $2,109,200 for shore duty. By the provisions of Mr. Spencer's bill the grand total for the first will be $1,861,400, thus effecting a saving of $710,520, while for shore duty the amount will aggregate $1,514,200, or a saving of $594,000 from the salaries paid at present.

It will be remarked in the statement, however, that the proposed saving is not brought about by reduction of salaries, but wholly by reduction of the number of officers employed in the naval service. While the salaries of rear admirals remain unchanged their number is reduced from ten to five. The salaries of commodores and captains remain the same, but their number are reduced from 25 to 12 of the first, and from 50 to 40 of the last. In like manner the number of commanders is reduced from 90 to 75; lieutenant commanders from 150 to 100; masters from 100 to 100; ensigns from 150 to 100, and acting midshipmen from 200 to 250, while the position of graduated midshipman is abolished entirely. As regards lieutenants the number is increased from 150 to 200, but they, as with all the others are to receive the same salaries as under the present organization.

It will thus be seen that of the 1,233 line officers in the navy, it is proposed to get rid of 351, leaving the number 882. In what manner Mr. Spencer proposes the discharge of so many gallant and efficient men it is difficult to conceive. Besides, we have yet to learn that there are so many officers in the United States naval service that the country should feel the slightest desire to dismiss any of them.

Movements of United States Vessels.

The United States steamers Resaca and Nyack and the storeship Onward were at Callao, Peru, on the 27th of February. Admiral Turner was expected there on board the Saranac, from San Francisco, and would remain at Callao until the arrival of the flagship Guerriere from the Atlantic.

The United States steamer Kearsarge was at Valparaiso on the 17th of February.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The week opened in the real estate market quietly yesterday, with one Supreme Court sale. Subjoined are the particulars:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY ROBERTS AND M'GUIRE.

2 lots s w cor 4th av and 17th st, ca 25.3x99, S A Lewis	$3,410
2 lots adjoining, each 25.3x80, S A Lewis	2,600
2 lots e side 11th st, 50 ft w 4th av, each 25x100.10, S A Lewis	3,100

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Mitchell place, n s, 160 ft e of 1st av, 14x80.10, house and lot $14,500

Monroe st, No 76, s s, 84.7 ft w of Pike st, 25x84 7 9,350

Orchard st, e s, 175 ft s of Stanton st, 25x87 6, ¾ share 15,000

Pine st, No 54, w s, 28x99, house and lot, ¾ share 24,500

17th st, n s, 138 ft w of av C, 5x92 6,000

18th st, s s, 411 ft w of 6th av, 25x92 11,000

23d st, s s, 65 ft w of 1st av, 17.6x94 house and lot 7,100

34th st, s s, 400 ft w of 10th av, 36x98 9x36.7x98 9, house and lot 42,000

36th st, s s, 216 6 ft e of 11th av, 25.9x98.9 3,250

36th st, s s, 325 ft e of 10th av, 26 6x98.9 6,250

42d st, s s, 325 ft e of 10th av, 25x92 9 6,250

47th st, s s, 250 ft w of 6th av, 25x100 5 6,250

49th st, s s, 419.6 ft w of 6th av, 16 6x100, house and lot 36,000

63d st, n s, 275 ft w of 9th av, 75x100 5 40,150

63d st and 10th av, n e corner, 103x100 5 40,150

93d st, n s, 360.6 ft w of 3d av, 25x100 8 21,000

93 st and 4th av, s e corner, 152.5x100 8 x50.8x25.5x102.2x 75 6 22,500

96th st, n s, 102.2 ft w of 7th av, 5.5.5x100.8x98 6x100.8 (1868) 5,500

98th st, n s, about distant between 10th and 11th avs, 101 x200 4,725

Av A, w s, 70.11 ft n of 119th st, 20x75 1,500

1st av and 38th st, s w cor, No 623 1st av 2,100

4th av and 111th st, westerly cor, 25x100 4,000

10th av, e s, 45 6 ft n of 17th st, 46 8x100 7,100

LEASES RECORDED.

Av B, No 10, 5 yrs, per yr 1,440

Grand st, No 258, 5 yrs, per yr 1,400

Eldridge st, No 81, 5 yrs, per yr 2,750

West 10th st, No 23, 2 yrs, per yr 3,000

21st st, s s, 250 ft w of 10th av, 50x9.11, 21 yrs, per yr 700

128th st and 3d av, s e cor, 7 yrs, per yr 2,750

6th av, No 407, store, &c, 2 yrs, per yr 2,300

9th av, No 398, store and bakery, 5 yrs, per yr 750

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Albany av and Sackett st, s e cor, 225x10.10x234.1x65.11..$3,000

Bailie st, s s, 400 ft e of Bond st, 25x100 500

Bourdess st, e s, 140 ft e of Smith st, 20x100 1,025

Fleet st, e s, 55 2 ft n of Willoughby st, 7.1x15x17.5x31.1.. 350

Freeman st, n s, 150 ft w of Oakland st, 25x100 1,000

Gold st, e s, 50 ft n of Front st, 20x71 11,000

Herkimer st, s s, 150 ft w of Troy av, 25x185.6 4,500

Hancock st, s s, 275 ft e of Patchen av, 50x100 2,500

Ivy st, s e s, 240 ft s w of Central av, 40x120 900

Johnson av and Chestnut st, n w corner, 25x102.8x48x100 600

Spencer st, e s, 183 ft n of De Kalb av, 17x100 200

Wilson st, n s, 145 ft w of Wythe av, 15x100 7,000

Wolcott st, n e s, 140 ft n w of Van Brunt st, 20x130 2,495

Wolcott st, n e s, 270 ft n w of Van Brunt st, 20x130 1,500

1st and North 12th sts, s e corner, 105x100 5,000

3d place, n s, 91.5 ft e of Henry st, 21.5x35 5 1,000

3d st, n s, 60 ft e of 8th av, 20x9, house and lot 13,000

11th st, s w s, 288 ft e of 3d av, 17.6x100 4,000

19th st, s w s, 150 ft s w of 3d av, 125x100x50x100x1.5x 57.1x100x57.13x50x100 8,500

22d st, s s, 400 ft e of 6th av, 25x100 400

38th st, n s, 100 ft w of 4th av, 25x100.2, q c 150

Clinton av, w s, 114 ft n of Atlantic av, 25.2x230 6,400

Gates av, n s, 250 ft w of Yates av, 25x100 1,200

Marcy av, s w s, 70 ft n w of Rodney st, 20x80 8,500

Park and Yates avs, n e cor, 100x50 2,500

Pennsylvania av, w s, 100 ft s of Broadway, 50x130 1,400

Vanderbilt av, w s, 227.6 ft n of Myrtle av, 25x75, house and lot (c) 4 000

5th av, e s, 60 ft n of 8th st, 20x6.10 6,800

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Berlin st, w s, 374 ft n of Magazine st, 21x200 780

Catharine st, e s, adjoining Barkalow's property, 21x91 3,000

Halsey st, w s, adjoining M Ackerman's, 2 lots, 25.6x95 x1.2x58 4,000

Sherman av, w s, 55 ft n of Murray st, 25x100 1,300

South Essex st, e s, adj Rogers' prop, 22x65 3,000

N Jersey Railroad av, e s, 52 ft n of Tichnor st, 50x87.4 5,500

Union st, w s, 75 11 s of Market st, 30x3 2,300

BLOOMFIELD.

Bonson st, corner Griffith's prop, 66x165 600

EAST ORANGE.

Walnut st, e s, adj Stiles' prop, 40x191 5,000

J Loyd to Morgan, mdemnite lot, 25 4x50.9 350

LIVINGSTON.

Bischoff to H Miller, about 3 acres 900

Hudson County.

JERSEY CITY.

Henderson st, w s, 53 ft s of York st, 30x75 11,250

North 1st st, n s, 88 4 ft e of Monmouth st, 16.8x50 4,850

South 1st st, n s, 68.8 ft w of Onles st, 16.8x50 5,455

HOBOKEN.

Lot 34, block 42, Coster estate 8,000

BERGEN.

Lot 17, block 17, Claremont, 25x94 1,500

HARRISON CITY.

Grove st, lot 62, block 5, entire Hill 1,000

HARRISON.

South st, n s, lot 55, map of 1,000

HAR.

On Passaic river, adjoining W J ..... 200,000 acres

HUDSON CITY.

Passaic av, e s, lot 30, map of Davy et a 1,700

Westchester County.

GREENBURG.

Lot 21, map of G L McKenzie, proprietor 450

MAMARONECK.

Road past B Florence's, 6 a, 57 acres 6,500

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Hugh W Callendar property, 150 acres 80,000

WEST FARMS.

Central av, e s, 51 ft n of Orchard st, 75x100 3,000

Grant and Central avs, s e corner, 42x114 500

YONKERS.

Broadway and Ludlow st, s w corner, 86x245 12,000

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, March 28—6 P.M.

Affairs in Wall street to-day were very quiet and dull. So inactive a market has seldom been experienced except in midsummer.

GOLD STRONGER.

The announcement of the Treasury programme of gold sales led to a stronger gold market, and the price advanced to 111¾. Here it was again intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury would anticipate the payment of the May interest on the public debt, and the price fell to 111¾. The "shorts" here sought to cover, and as reports were received at the same time from Washington prophesying the defeat of the Funding bill and expressing General Banks' determination to force the Cuban resolutions to a vote without delay, the price advanced to 112, but closed finally at 111¾. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	111¾
10:08 A. M.	111¾	3 P. M.	111¾
10:35 A. M.	111¾	3:30 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111¾	3:35 P. M.	111¾
12 M.	111¾	4:25 P. M.	112
1 P. M.	111¾	5:30 P. M.	111¾ a 112

Holders of gold had their balances carried for rates ranging from two to four per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$48,213,000
Gold balances	1,213,597
Currency balances	1,072,353

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

In accordance with instructions from Washington Assistant Treasurer Folger has made out and posted the following programme of gold sales and bond purchases for the ensuing month:—

SALES OF GOLD.

Wednesday, April 6—$1,000,000, sinking fund.
Wednesday, April 20—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, April 7—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 13—$1,000,000, sinking fund.
Thursday, April 21—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 27—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

March 22—Steamer Stars and Stripes, Aux Cayes—Gold	$282
March 22—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—Silver	35,000
Gold	2,688
March 22—Steamer Merrimack, Rio Janeiro—Gold	26,100
March 22—Brig Gipsey, St. Croix—Silver	3,300
Gold	400
March 24—Steamer Tybee, St. Domingo—Silver	641
Gold	3,005
March 26—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—Silver	6,942
Gold	10,000
March 25—Steamer City of Brussels, Halifax—Gold	2,000
Total for the week	$91,308
Previously reported	3,840,005
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$3,931,313
Same time 1869	3,611,712
Same time 1868	1 638,199
Same time 1867	498,139

THE STOCK MARKET STRONG AND DULL.

The stock market was extremely dull. In the forenoon the railways were heavy, particularly the Vanderbilt shares, which seem to flag with the waning chances of the Commodore in the litigation in the Supreme Court. The miscellaneous list, on the contrary, was strong in Pacific Mail and Western Union, the former advancing to 33. It seemed to lead the list in later transactions, and the market on light dealings became strong and advanced from a quarter to a half per cent, the feature in the railways in this improved feeling being Reading, which rose to 97¾. Here Pacific Mail became heavy and fell off to 32¾, the general list being steady, with continued weakness in the Vanderbilt shares, which were lowest at the close. Rock Island declined to 118¾ as a further effect of the small dividend declared on Saturday. New Jersey Central was unsettled under the apprehensions of an issue of stock to absorb certain lines between Elizabeth and Newark and Newark and Jersey City. St. Paul was strong and rather active. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 64¼ a 65¾; Cumberland, 28 a 29½; Western Union, 31⅝ a 31⅝; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 6¾ a 7¾; do. preferred, 11¾ a 11½; do. certificates, 43 a 48; Pacific Mail, 32¾ a 32½; Boston Water Power, 17¾ a 18¼; Adams Express, 60¾ a 61; Wells-Fargo Express, 19½ a 20¾; American Express, 38 a 38½; United States Express, 47 a 47¾; New York Central consolidated, 91⅝ a 91¾; do. scrip, 89¼ a 89½; Erie, 24⅝ a 24¾; do. preferred, 48; Harlem, 141½ a 142¾; do. preferred, 145 bid; Reading, 97 a 97¼; Michigan Central, 119¾ a 120; Lake Shore, 87½ a 87¾; Illinois Central, 140 a 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¾ a 99¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 71½ a 71¾; do. preferred, 83 a 83½; Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati, 74¾ a 74¾; Rock Island, 119 a 119¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 58¾ a 58¾; do. preferred, 73 a 73¾; Toledo and Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 73¾ a 74; Fort Wayne, 92½ a 92¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 38½ a 39; do. preferred, 61 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 23¾ a 23¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 102¾ bid; New Jersey Central, 102¼ a 102¾; Chicago and Alton, 103 a 112; do. preferred, 111 a 114; Morris and Essex, 89½ a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 106¾ a 107; do. preferred, 106 a 107; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 42 bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17¾ a 17¾.

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative shares were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. Consolidated	92	91½
New York Central & Hudson scrip	90	89
Erie	24¾	24½
Reading	97¾	96¾
Lake Shore	87¾	87½
Northwestern	71¾	71
Northwestern preferred	83¾	82¾
Rock Island	119¼	118¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	59	58¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73¼	72¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29	28¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	102
Western Union	31¾	31¼
Pacific Mail	33	32

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgages:—

New York Cen 6s, 1883	91	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	83¾
New York Cen 6s, R Es	88	Gal & Chic 2d m	95
New York Cen 6s, sub	88	Cin & R I 1st m	101¾
New York Cen 7s, 1876	100	Mor & Essex 1st m	103
Erie, 1st m, extended	101	Mor & Essex, 2d m	96
Erie 7s, 5th m, '88	82	Clev & Tol Sink Fund	101½
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	90	N J Cen, 2d m	102¾
Hudson Riv 7's, 3 f m, '75	101	N J Cen, new bds	95
Mich Cen 1st m 8s, '82	110	Han. F W & Chic 2d m	77
Chic Bur and Q 8 p c 1st m	111	Pacific, F W & Chi 3d m	93
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	97	Clev & Pitts con, S F	90
Pac R R 7's, guar by Mo	95	Clev & P 2d m	94
Cent Pac bds	91¾	Clev & P 3d m	91
Union Pac 1st bonds	84½	Clev & P 4th m	73½
Ill Cen, 7 p c, Ills	114½	Chi & Alt 1st m	102½
Alt & T H, 1st m	94½	Chi & Alt Income	92
Alt & T H, 2d m, pref	81	Ohio & Miss 1st m	95¾
Alt & T H, 2d m	73	Pennsula RR bonds	87
Chic & N W S Fund	94½	St Louis & Iron M bonds	86
Chi & N W 1st bds	92½	Mil & St P 1st m, 6's	101
Chi & N W S Fd ex bds	87	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	91½
Chic & N W S Fd 1st m	94	Mil & St P 1st m	93
Consol 7 p c conv	90½	Mil & St P, I & M d	80¾
Del, Lac & W 1st m	100½	Mil & St P 2d m	86
Del W 1st m ext	93½	Chic & Mil 1st m	91
Tol & W 2d m	84	Col, Chi & Ind 1st m	84½
Tol & W, equip bds	78	N York & N Haven 6's	94
T, W & W cons, S F	79	Tol, Peo & W, S D	82½
Gt West, 1st m, 1865	116	Tol, Peo & W, W D	75¾
Gt West 2d m, 1893	80¾		

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The improvement in the gold market assisted an upward movement in the government list, which took the 67's to 108⅜ and the balance of the list to corresponding figures. With the reaction in gold from 112 the market settled to and closed strong at the following street prices:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113¾ a 114; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 114; do. five-twenties registered, May and November, 107¼ a 108¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107¾ a 107¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, do., 108 a 108¾; do. do., 1868, do., 108¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 104¾ a 105¼; do. do., coupon, 105 a 105¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The market for the Southern State bonds was dull and steady. The following were the latest prices for the miscellaneous Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 58¾ a 59; do., new, 50¾ a 50¾; do., five per cent, 42 a 45; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 69; do., new, 69 a 70; do., registered stock, 56¾ a 57; do., registered, 1866, 66 a 67; do., registered, 1867, 62 a 63; Georgia sixes, 86 a 87; do., sevens, 92 a 93; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 87 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46¼ a 46¾; do., new, 27 a 28; do., special tax, 22¾ a 23; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 75 a 77; do., sevens, 80 a 82; do., eights, 90 a 92; do., levee sixes, 76¾ a 76¾; do. do., eights, 91½ a 92; Alabama 97 a 98; do., fives, 74 a 78; do., sixes, sterling, eights, 80 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 89 a 91; do., new, 88 a 88; do., registered stock, 80 a 82; City of Memphis sixes, 51 a 51½; City of Atlanta eights, 82 a 84; City of Savannah sevens, 86 a 87; City of New Orleans consols, 74 a 76; do. do., issue of railroads, 72 a 74; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 75 a 76; do., eights, 67 a 69; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 76 a 77; do., second do., 60 a 62; Memphis and Charleston first mortgage, 86 a 87; do., second do., 75 a 77; do., stock, 46 a 48; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 72 a 74; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 83 a 84.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rate on call was steady at four to five per cent. Commercial paper was unchanged and quiet. Foreign exchange was steady on the basis of 108¾ a 108.⅝ for good to prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 109 a 109¼ for sight bills.

EARNINGS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Erie Railway Company during the third week in March:—

1870	$202,169
1869	248,409
Increase	$43,760

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	$1,670,139	$1,084 295	$2,570,455
General mdse	3,628,993	5,318,251	4,151,805
For the week	$5,297,173	$7,402,546	$6,721,030
Prev. reported	59,330,025	61,382,316	61,212,836
Since Jan. 1	$55,627,198	$69,684,862	$67,933,916

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,741,535
Gold receipts	679,699
Gold payments	48,344
Gold balance	77,790,901
Currency receipts	319 053
Currency payments	327,840
Currency balance	4,424,647
General balance	83,393,219
Customs	623,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, March 28—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, coup	112½	100 shs Pac M SS Co	32¼
2000 US 5-20, r, '62	107¾	60 do	32¾
500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	107¾	600 do b c	32¾
42000 US 5-20, c, '67	108	500 do	33⅛
15000 do	108 108⅛	10 Adams Ex	61½
7000 US 6's, 10-40, c	105	10 do	61
25000 do	105¾	200 Am Mer U Ex	38
10000 U S 6's, cur'cy	115½	200 N Y C & H R R	91⅞
9000 do	115	6 do	91¾
35000 Tenn 6's, n	59	100 do b c	91¾
15 N Car 6's	45½	200 do	91⅝
4 00 Missouri 6's	91½	100 N Y C & H R c	89⅝
11000 N Car 6's, '83	91½	2000 do b c	89⅝
10 E Erie 1st m	101	600 Reading RR	96¾
1000 Mich So 7s, m	97	10 do	97
1000 Cen Pac RR g bds	92	6 Mich Cen RR	120
15000 U Pac RR 1st m	84½	25 do s 10	119¾
2000 T & W 1st m	89½	35 L S & M S RR	81¾
1000 C & R I & P RR 7s	98	100 Panama RR	159
3000 I A R & T H 2d m pf	84	100 do b c s 4 div	158
1000 T & W equip bds	78½	200 Chic & N W RR	71¾
5000 C, C & Ind C 1st	84½	1300 do b c	71¾
10000 do	84½	100 Chi & NW RR pf	84¼
5000 Tol, P & W 1st, w d	79	200 do s 10	84½
10000 Great West 2d m	81	5 N J Central RR	102¾
2,00 C, St L & Jack 1st	92¾	100 do	102¾
11000 Lake Shore div bs	93	50 do b call	102¾
15000 Gt W 1st, 20's, b '63	106	100 Chic & Rel RR	119¾
50 Bk of Commerce	151	300 do	119¾
51 Ocean Bank	30	100 do	119¾
15 Con National Bk	110	100 do b c	119¾
20 Bank's & Brokers' As	111	200 Mil & St P pref RR	85¾
200 Comb Coal pf	28½	200 Mil & St P pref	85¾
3.0 West U Tel	31⅝	100 Al & Ter H pref b30	67
200 do	31⅝	200 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅝
200 Mariposa pref	11¼	100 do	29⅝
600 do	12	100 N J RR	116¾
100 do b6	12¼	80 do	116¾
100 Canton Co	65	25 C & I nd C RR	17
19 Del & H Canal Co	115½		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, reg	112¾	2,40 US 5-20, r

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW SLAUGHTER.

Progress of the Trial of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout—Additional Counsel Retained for the Prosecution—Insanity the Theory of the Defence—Important Evidence Touching the Prisoner's Mental Condition—The Trial Again Adjourned.

Before the trial of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout for the murder of Alfred Rendall was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday morning, Henry L. Clinton, of New York, addressed the court, stating in effect that he and his associate, Thomas Dunphy, had been retained by District Attorney Dykman on the preceding day to assist in the prosecution, and as they had not yet familiarized themselves with the case he asked, in behalf of the prosecution, that when the court adjourn at the close of the morning session—in view of to-morrow being election day in the county—it adjourn until Wednesday morning.

Justice Tappen said the request was wholly at variance with the distinct understanding on Saturday that nothing should again be interposed to cause a further delay in the trial; that a postponement now would be unjust to the witnesses present, to the jury and to the regular business of the Circuit Court, much of which would have to go over to the next term. In view of this state of facts the Court felt constrained to deny the request for a postponement.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Actuated, perhaps, by some suggestions which have appeared in the HERALD since the commencement of this trial, the District Attorney has deemed it prudent to secure material assistance, as, in addition to the counsel named above, ex-District Attorney Jenn S. Bates is now also arrayed on the side of the prosecution. The District Attorney called one more witness for the people, as follows:—

Mary E. Tilson, being sworn, testified—I live in Sleepy Hollow and know the accused; also know Mr. Zerks; he lived in a portion of the house occupied by Buckhout; was at the room of Mr. Zerks on New Year's morning; it was about a quarter past eleven o'clock; Mrs. Weeks' daughter went with me; heard two reports of a gun; they were in quick succession; could not say exactly what time I heard them; had been in the house about half an hour; heard noise as of some person running; also heard scuffling and a door slam; sat there after this about five minutes and then went out to the front part of the house; saw Charles Rendall coming from Buckhout's gate;

HE WAS ALL OVER BLOOD;

went into the house and saw Mrs. Buckhout lying in the kitchen, near the door; saw Mr. Rendall sitting in the chair; his feet were crossed; Charles Rendall at this time had come in and was moving around on the sofa; got some water and washed Mrs. Buckhout's face; she was groaning; left all the parties in the same position and ran home to tell my parents; was gone about ten minutes; on my return I found Mr. and Mrs. Weeks in the house; Mr. Rendall was still sitting in the chair;

THEY LAID THE BODY ON THE FLOOR;

was there when Dr. Scribner arrived; saw Mr. and Mrs. Weeks move the body of Mrs. Buckhout from the place I first saw it; she was dead when the doctor arrived; was there when she died; they moved her before she was dead; did not look how she had been injured before the doctor came; wiped the blood from her face; saw the gun; it was in the kitchen; don't know what part of the kitchen; the gun was broken.

THE DEFENCE.

Francis Larkin, in opening the case for the defence, foreshadowed their theory of insanity, which he said was proved already by the fact that the prosecution had failed to show any motive on the part of the accused for the killing. If Buckhout was a sane man then he stands without a parallel in history; but they intended to prove to his most bitter enemies, to those who were thirsting for his blood, that the accused was wholly insane and therefore irresponsible when he committed the deplorable deed. Although Mrs. Buckhout was known to be virtuous and

AS CHASTE AS CÆSAR'S WIFE,

An ungrounded suspicion to the contrary had so wrought upon the mind of the prisoner as to subvert his reason, and when the names of certain parties were mentioned in his presence his disordered mind was goaded into absolute insanity. After the proofs of Buckhout's insanity had been submitted if a doubt remained in the minds of the jury as to whether he was insane or not when he deprived those persons of life then he was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and the law requires that they must acquit him.

The first witness called by the defence was Willett O. Brown, who on being sworn testified—I live in the town of Mount Pleasant and have known Buckhout for thirty years; not a carpet weaver by trade; my house was about two miles and a half from that of the accused; he came to my house one evening in April, 1869, and asked me if I would keep him for a few days; told him I could; asked him what he meant; he said that he had

NO HOME TO GO TO;

next day he went out and sat on a stone in the middle of the lot for about three hours; when dinner was ready a colored woman went out and spoke to him, and after a little while he came in; next day he wanted to work that he might keep his mind occupied; he insisted on helping me to weave and afterwards spoiled the work; he stayed with me about five weeks; occasionally while at dinner he would stop eating and commence to laugh; when asked what was the matter he would answer "nothing;" he one day took up a paper, and after reading an article cut it out saying that it applied to his case exactly; looked at the article and told him it did not; while at my house

HE TALKED OF HIS WIFE;

said she was unfaithful to him; he said once that he expected the Sheriff was after him; he became quite irrational before leaving my house; his looking at me in a stern manner and his restlessness of nights made me rather fearful of him; told him he ought to go home; that it looked badly to leave his wife and his farm; but he said he would never go near home again; he finally left between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; although it was cold and rainy he only put on a pair of thin overalls and a light jacket; saw him at his house next day; Mrs. Buckhout was also there; he said he had thought it better to follow my advice and go home; his wife was crying, and he seemed to laugh at her; next saw him about two weeks after; his wife said to me in his presence that Isaac had told people that she was unfaithful to him; she said it was

A GREAT MISTAKE;

that if she did not love him she would not have had on the lounge night after night crying because he had left his home; on this occasion she cried very much, and Buckhout laughed at her; it was not his natural laugh.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jenks, being sworn, testified—My husband and I live in a part of the house occupied by Buckhout; my husband worked the farm for him; had been living on the farm when the father of the accused died; after that event he did not seem like the same man; he had fits of melancholy; saw him on New Year's morning; his eyes looked rather wild.

As the annual town elections are being held to-day, the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Confiscation Under the Act of 1862—Title of the Heirs Affirmed—States Authorized to Tax National Bank Stocks.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

CONFISCATION UNDER THE ACT OF 1862.

Bigelow vs. De Forrest—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This suit was brought by De Forrest in ejectment to recover possession of confiscated land under the act of July, 1862. The land was proceeded against in rem, the then owner being engaged in the rebellion. The present suitor claims as heir of the original owner, who is since deceased. Motion was made to transfer the case to the federal courts, which was denied, and the judgment of the State Court was for De Forrest. Mr. Justice Strong now delivered the opinion of this court, holding that the action of ejectment being a real action, was not one of those whose removal from State to federal courts was contemplated by the act of March, 1863; that act applied to personal and not to real actions. On the merits it is held that the proceeding and sale in confiscation affected only the title of the owner during his life, and upon his demise the fee descended the same as if there had been no decree or confiscation. The judgment of the Virginia Court of Appeals was affirmed.

STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

The First National Bank of Louisville vs. The State of Kentucky—Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—The question in this case is, whether a State may levy a tax on the shares of national banks and enforce its collection through the bank. This court held, Mr. Justice Miller delivering the opinion, that the property in a bank called a share is distinct from the capital of the bank, and that a share, as the property of the shareholders, may be taxed, although the stock of the bank may be all invested in United States securities. The law requiring the bank officers to pay the tax does not make it a tax on or against its stock. A national bank, as an instrument of the general government, may, within certain limits, be made liable to pay such a tax, otherwise an instrument might be so created as to invade the rights of a State. These banks are subject to State law in respect of the tax on the shares of shareholders, and they may be compelled to pay it. They could garnishee for a personal debt of a stockholder, and to make them similarly responsible for this tax is the virtual effect of the State law. The judgment of the State court was affirmed. The Chief Justice dissented.

LIEN FOR REPAIRS OF VESSEL IN FOREIGN PORT.

The Steamboat James Grey vs. Young Toll—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York.—The decision of this case sustains the lien for repairs on a vessel foreign to the port where the repairs are made, where the charge is made against the ship and not against the owner, and it appears that the owner was without funds or credit in that port and generally bankrupt. The decree in the case below was affirmed. The Chief Justice read the opinion.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The North German Schooner Catharine Abandoned at Sea—Arrival of Her Crew in New York.

The American brig Amy A. Lane arrived at this port on Sunday last, having on board Captain F. E. E. Janssen and the crew of the North German schooner Catharine, from the Rio Grande for Falmouth for orders, abandoned at sea February 12.

The following is Captain Janssen's report:—

Left Rio Grande on the 22d of January, at eight A. M., in ballast, and set our signal (15 Palmer) for the bar, and at ten A. M. got the steamtug to tow us out to sea. Passed the bar about half-past eleven A. M. and struck on it several times, so violently that everything shook. Tried the pumps and found no water in them. At half-past eleven the tug left us, when we made sail and proceeded on our course, wind northeast, and fine weather. We had variable weather until the 11th of February, and stiff breezes, with squalls, from east northeast, the ship pitching heavily. On the 12th, in south latitude 18 deg. 9 min., longitude 35 deg. 21 min. west, manned the pumps and found the ship sleak. At three o'clock P. M. the pumps were empty. We let them rest for one hour, and at four P. M. found two feet of water in the pump well. Set both pumps going and took in sail; had a schooner-brig on our lee, six miles distant. Steered for her and about six o'clock spoke her and told her that we were sleak and asked her to stay by us during the night. This she agreed to do. We had then four feet of water in the hold and kept both pumps going all night. At daybreak had six feet of water in the hold. Called our people together and it was decided to leave the vessel while help was near us. Launched our boat, taking with us our clothing and some provisions, and at eight A. M. on the 12th of February left the ship in a sinking condition, and came on board the American brig Amy A. Lane, Captain J. A. Corver, from Buenos Ayres, for New York, and landed on the 27th of March inside of Sandy Hook, and on the 28th of March in New York.

The Schooner P. M. Wheaton Waterlogged and Her Crew Rescued.

The pilot boat J. W. Elwell yesterday brought the schooner P. M. Wheaton, Captain E. W. Wheaton, found waterlogged at sea. Her captain reports as follows:—Schooner P. M. Wheaton, of Philadelphia, sailed from St. John's Inlet, Fla., March 26, and bound for Lynn, Mass., with timber. Experienced strong northwest and north-northwest winds. Vessel commenced leaking badly soon after coming to sea. Men constantly at the pumps. March 27 experienced a strong easterly gale. Hove schooner to under close reefed sail; at eleven A. M. obliged to wear ship and scud, finding it a matter of impossibility to keep her free of water; scudded her until one P. M., when she became waterlogged. Broached to and hove down on beam ends, partially righting to carry away and sweep decks of everything forward of the quarter, masts, sails, &c. Crew obliged to shift from broadside to quarter in a very few minutes. March 28—At six A. M. spoke and boarded by the pilotboat J. W. Elwell, crew being entirely worn out, and all fresh water and provisions washed away. Deemed it advisable to leave while a chance offered.

The following is the report of the pilot boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7:—March 27, experienced a heavy gale from the east southeast; boat hove to, under fore and main trysail. March 28, one A. M., wind died out, almost a calm, with a heavy sea running. Four A. M., wind backed west; made the Highlands, bearing west by north, twenty-five miles; at daylight we made a wreck, bearing northeast; steered to her; and took her crew off. She proved to be the schooner P. M. Wheaton, of Philadelphia, from Jacksonville for Lynn, with lumber. She was waterlogged and dismasted. After taking her crew off we cleared away the masts from the hull. We sloped the anchor and took her in tow thirty miles east by south from Sandy Hook. Three P. M. got the assistance of a steamboat and proceeded safely up to New York.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Hampden Paper Mill at Holyoke, Mass.—Loss $258,000.

[From the Springfield Union, March 28.]

The brilliant light in the north seen by many of our citizens at an early hour this morning was caused by the burning of the Hampden paper mill at Holyoke. This mill was situated on the bank of the Connecticut river at the ferry crossing between Holyoke and South Hadley Falls and flanked by the Valley paper mill, a large brick structure, and the Albion mill, a wooden affair, not twelve feet from the building burned. The Hampden mill was owned by J. C., D. H., Moses and James Newton, Sr., was erected in 1867, the main building being 122 by 84 feet and containing three stories and a basement, with a boiler house and engine room in the rear. Last year two large wings, one 60 by 32 feet, were added for an office and repair shop. Business has been remarkably good, about four tons of paper being turned out daily by the 150 hands employed, who are now, of course, idle. The precise cause of the fire is not manifest.

It was first discovered at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, during the temporary absence of the watchman, who had gone to arouse several employés whose duties required their presence at the establishment. The fireman had started the fires at ten o'clock and had a good amount of steam, and while preparing to turn it on about the building he noticed that a ventilator overhead was in flames. He immediately gave the alarm, the watchman at the gasworks, whose attention was also attracted, shouting about the same time. Two boys who were sleeping in a room in the upper story were aroused, and the building was soon wrapped in flames. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm. The wind was blowing a lively gale, yet, strange to say, the Albion mill was saved and a wing of the Hampden.

Whether the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, heat from the steam pipes or a spark from the boiler furnace is a matter of conjecture. The loss is estimated at $220,000; insured for $128,0 0—$60,500 on the buildings, $93,500 on machinery and fixtures and $38,000 on the stock, wrought and raw.

The insurance, with the exception of $30,000, on which the policies had not been issued, is divided as follows:—Norwich, Conn., $5,000; Putnam, Hartford, $2,500; City Fire, Hartford, $2,500; Niagara, New York; $5,000; International, New York, $5,000; Hartford, Hartford, $7,500; Providence, Washington, Providence, R. I., $5,000; Atlantic, R. I., $5,000; Merchants', R. I., $5,000; Narragansett, R. I., $5,000; Tremont, Boston, $5,000; New England, Boston, $5,000; Equitable, $5,000; Republic, $5,000; First National, Worcester, $2,500; Firemen's, Boston, $2,500; Commerce, Albany, $5,000; Bay State, Worcester, $2,500; People's, Worcester, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; North British, $10,600; Imperial, London, $7,250; Corn Exchange, New York, $7,250; Girard, Philadelphia $4,833; Excelsior, $4,833; Firemen's Fund, California, $4,833; Hanover, New York, $2,500; Suffolk, Boston, $5,000; North American, Hartford, $5,000; Germania, New York, $5,000; Market Fire Insurance Company, New York, $5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Manhattan, New York, $10,000. Messrs. Newton had been in the paper business at Holyoke since 1854, starting the Albion mill in that year. They manufactured fine writing and paper collar paper. The mill will be rebuilt immediately, and the employés will doubtless find temporary employment meanwhile.

Incendiary Fire at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

On Sunday morning an incendiary fire destroyed several houses and stops at Warwick, Orange county. The total loss is estimated at $7,650, which is partially covered by the insurance. The principal loser is a widow named Irwin.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1870.

A fire this evening damaged the cheese warehouse of Koons & Brother, 118 South Wharves, to the extent of $30,000.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Police Called in to Tie the Victim—A Newspaper Advocates Killing Him.

[From the Springfield (Ohio) Advertiser, March 23.]

On Tuesday Mr. Haley was found to be rapidly becoming weaker from the growing frequency and violence of the hydrophobic spasms. In the afternoon he became so violent that it was found dangerous to be in the room, and the combined efforts of four men were required to keep the madman in his bed when the spasms were upon him. Dr. Adams called upon the Mayor in the afternoon and requested some police force to aid in tying him fast. Several persons went to the house and succeeded in securing him. During one of his attacks the hydrophobist scratched one of his persons who was with him. This person was in the utmost alarm in regard to the scratch. It was proposed yesterday afternoon that it would be proper, and in the emergency necessary to give the patient chloroform to such an extent as to rid him entirely of all his misery in this world. This his family would not allow, and the patient has, up to our latest account, in dying agonies. To take the life of a human being is surrounded with the gravest responsibilities. The circumstances must be the most alarming, and only done when it is necessary to preserve life or as a penalty for crime. In the present case the family and every other person that duty or necessity calls near the patient are in danger. To have the horrid disease spread in this community, even to the extent of one case, seems terrible to contemplate. It is mercy at times to take life when death is inevitable, and the present instance seems to warrant it. It is a question that the family and the authorities must determine.

FAST TROTTING ON ICE.—"Shoo Fly," a horse owned by Wm. B. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., won a race upon the ice at Middlebury, Vt., on Tuesday, in the extraordinary time of 2:15, 2:17, 2:18. This is the best "shoo fly" we have heard of.—*Boston Herald, March 26.*

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"A Solemn Sound," song. Robert Franz. A touching, plaintive theme, which is simplicity itself, worked up with an accompaniment worthy of Mendelssohn.

"The Gold Beater," song. A. Randezzer. A bold, spirited, dashing theme, of the tarantella order.

"The Broken Ring," song. Henry Smart. The most characteristic music to illustrate the subject we have heard for a long time. Both melody and accompaniment are fragmentary, but exquisitely worked up.

"The Garden Maid," song. L. Badia. A charming little work in mazurka measure, full of grace and artistic beauty.

"Whither Guest Thou, Little Bird?" Theme, with variations. J. C. Hess. A good exercise, especially in repeated notes.

"Immenseikoff Galop." C. H. R. Marriott. A good, "danceable" *salon* piece, made up of ordinary themes.

"Silver Bell," morceau brillant. J. Egghard. One of the most graceful and delicately wrought little works we have met with for some time. It is in the Mendelssohnian spirit.

"Under Full Sail Galop." R. Petike. A really stirring, brilliant piece, and within the reach of any player.

"Ebb and Flood Polka Mazourka." F. Zikoff. Excellent for dancing.

"With Drooping Sails," song. Robert Franz. The beautiful verses of Heine could not have a more appropriate musical casket.

Louis Dachauer & Co. publish the following:—

"Reverie." Schuermann. This is the first number of a series of classical and romantic pieces selected from the works of the great composers. The "Reverie" is too well known to musicians to need any comment. We should have more of such music nowadays.

"Don't Believe a Word of It," song. Bassford. Simple, coquettish and charming.

"He Loves Me! Loves Me Not," song. Bassford. Another gem; one of those spontaneous themes which charm by their very want of effort.

The same house publishes the scores of all the French, Italian and German operas.

As the opera of "Oberon," by Weber, is to be brought out in this city for the first time, a few words about the music will be appropriate. There are, we think, more marks of care and finish in this opera than even in "Der Freischutz" or "Euryanthe." The overture is an old favorite here, and has all the well known brilliancy and freshness of the composer in every measure. "Oberon's" opening air, "Fatal Vow," is a strong test for a singer's dramatic power, as it depends entirely upon the manner in which it is musically declaimed, if we may use the expression. Huon's air, "Deigu, Fair Spirit," with the accompanying chorus, is charming, but will tax the voice of a tenor to the utmost, if sung in the original key. The succeeding aria, which also occurs in the overture, is equal in melodic beauty to the first solo of Max in "Der Freischutz." Reiza has a beautiful air also in the first act, "Yes, my lord, my joy," admirably suited for Mme. Parepa Rosa's voice. Fatime has a simple, exquisite song in the second act. "A lonely Arab maid." But the feature of the entire opera is Reiza's air in this act, "Ocean! thou mighty monster!" one of the grandest efforts of Weber. It is in music like what Byron's apostrophe to the ocean in the last canto of "Childe Harold" is in poetry. There are some remarkable concerted pieces scattered through the opera, and other airs of no less musical value than those we have mentioned, but we shall reserve our remarks on them until the production of the opera at the Academy. The choruses are in some instances very complicated, and will require careful and thorough rehearsal. The orchestration is Weber's best, and has all that variety and delicacy so characteristic of such a composer. The production of such a work will be of rare interest to the admirers of "Der Freischutz."

Auber's "Black Domino" has all the sparkle and popular character of "The Crown Diamonds" and "Fra Diavolo." It is full of beautiful melodies of the most catching character, and the choruses and instrumentation sparkle with brilliancy all over.

POLICE TRIALS.

Transfer of Captains—Dismissal of Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday transferred Captain Charles Ulman from the Third to the Eleventh precinct; Captain John Dixon from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth, and Captain Bennett from the Thirteenth to the Third. Officers Carpenter Brown, Twenty-eighth, for insubordination; Schofield, Fifteenth, absent without leave, and E. W. Prindle, Fourth, for being off post, were dismissed from the force.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IGNORED IN UTAH.—Corinne (Utah) dates of the 17th have the subjoined:—The United States government in Utah was ignored by a federal judge yesterday in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City. Chief Justice Wilson decided that the Probate Courts of the Territory alone have jurisdiction in all matters of divorce, alimony and guardianship. The probate judges of Utah are all bishops of the Mormon Church, and are selected by Brigham Young and his council. The case is appealed to the Supreme Court, where it is believed the dignity of the federal courts will be vindicated.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	5 49	Moon rises...morn	4 59
Sun sets.....	6 21	High water....eve	7 06

Weather Along the Coast.

MARCH 28—9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	SW	Cloudy	32 above
Halifax	SE	Cloudy	39 above
Portland	NE	Raining	40 above
Boston	SE	Cloudy	42 above
New York	S	Cloudy	45 above
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	46 above
Washington	W	Clear	49 above
Fortress Monroe	S	Clear	52 above
Richmond	W	Clear	47 above
New Orleans	E	Clear	55 above
Key West	N	Clear	71 above
Havana	SE	Clear	75 above

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	March 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	April 2	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	April 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	April 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Columbia	April 2	Hamburg	7 Bowling Green
Bellona	April 2	Cienfuegos	56 Broadway.
Rhein	April 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Pennsylvania	April 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Boston	April 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	April 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hansa	April 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	April 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Atalanta	April 9	London	55 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	April 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	April 9	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	April 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	April 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	April 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	April 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	April 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	April 21	Gremen	68 Broad st.
Celia	April 23	London	55 Broadway.
India	April 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	April 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Saxonia (NG), Hebich, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Franconia, Brege, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Rhine, Jordan, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship John Bertram (NG), Peterson, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Cronstadt—Warren Ray & Co.
Brig Clarabelle, Tracy, Cienfuegos—Miller & Houghton.
Schr J L Leach, Dowdy, Brunswick, Ga—T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr Adeliza, Loreland, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr A R Wetmore, Bogert, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Leader, Holbrook, Port Johnson.
Schr H M Woodward, Newcomb, Boston—B J Wenberg.
Schr W W Wood, Kelsey, Stonington—Rackett & Bro.
Schr M L Davis, Davis, Derby, Ct—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Mars, Grumly, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool March 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse and 836 passengers, to J G Dale. March 20, lat 50 02, lon 20 32, passed ship Fred Martin, bound E; 22d, lat 45 40, lon 43, a bark rigged steamship, do; 26th, 360 miles E of Sandy Hook, a Cunard brig rigged steamship, do; 28th, 18 miles E of Sandy Hook, a derelict schr, waterlogged, with a large quantity of deals floating around her, and pilot boat No 7 alongside of her.

Steamship Dorlan (Br), Small, Palermo March 4, and Gibraltar 8th, with fruit, &c, to Henderson Bros. Had strong W gales the whole passage. March 22, lat 38, lon 54, exchanged signals with schr Frank W, bound W.

Steamship Crescent City, Norton, New Orleans March 26, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Took the late gale 26th inst, at noon, off Cape Hatteras, which increased and reached its height Sunday, at 11 AM, 210 miles N of Hatteras, wind from E to SE. 23d inst, Sombrero W by S, distant 25 miles, fell in with bark Bell (of Blythe), from Matanzas, she having about two hours previous collided with bark New York, of and for New York from Matanzas, carrying away the B's headgear and foretopmast, and cutting her down to the water's edge on the port side; offered assistance, which was refused; she would try to get back to Matanzas; the damage to the N Y was not ascertained. 25th, lat 32 42, lon 77 46, signalized bark Irma, from Matanzas for New York; 27th, 7:10 AM, passed steamship Mississippi, hence for New Orleans.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans March 22, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy E weather and high sea. 22d inst, 25 miles NW of Tortugas, passed steamship Sherman, bound W; 26th, off Hatteras, passed a flat class can buoy adrift, painted white, and black horizontal stripes; 27th, saw steamships San Jacinto and Champion, hove to.

Steamship Hermon Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, March 24, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had heavy NE gale up to the Chesapeake, with a tremendous easterly sea; 26th, at 9 PM, off Hatteras, passed a sidewheel steamship, lying to.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. 28th inst, at 8 AM, Absecom bearing NW, 16 miles distant, saw a schr steering N, with loss of both topmasts and some of her sails; made no signals for assistance.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Oliver Cromwell (Br), Harwood, Hong Kong, Dec 1, with mdse, to Everett & Co, of Boston. Passed Anjier Dec 22, Cape of Good Hope Jan 1, and crossed the Equator Feb 11, in lon 26 W. Had heavy gales from all quarters for the last 13 days. Dec 18, saw ship Whirlwind (Br), from Hong Kong for Melbourne, ashore on Brewer's Reef, Java Sea, and assisted her in getting off.

Ship Rebecca, Simson, San Francisco, Nov 18, with 38,350 sacks of barley, to order—vessel to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific Dec 12, in lat 1 33 N, lon 123 W, passed Cape Horn Jan 20, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Feb 20, in lon 25 35 W. Had moderate weather to lat 30 North; since heavy NW gales; 17th inst, during a heavy gale from NW was struck by a heavy sea, which shifted cargo and damaged rudder. Feb 13, lat 21 25 S, lon 40 57 E, exchanged signals with bark Scotland (Br) hence for Mauritius, with loss of main topgallant mast; Feb 15, lat 27 35 S, lon 42 55 E, ship Compadre (Br), from Liverpool for Port Talbot; March 11, lat 25 10 N, lon 11 35 E, exchanged signals with a brig showing a red flag with white ball in the centre, steering SSE; took a pilot the 26th inst from boat Francis Perkins No 13.

Bark Jennie Cobb (of Rockland, Me), Hawley, Havana, 13 days, with sugar, to Snow & Burgess. Has been 10 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales; 27th inst, during the heavy SE blow, bark Geo Becker dragged her anchor and fouled us, carrying away foretopgallant and royal masts, outwaster and head gear.

Brig Amy A Lane (of Searsport), Carver, Buenos Ayres, 62 days, with wool and hides, to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the Equator Feb 21, in lon 31 20. Has been 14 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales. Feb 15, lat 8 18 S, lon 34 22, spoke ship River Lune (Br), from London for San Francisco, 47 days out; 19th, lat 3 S, lon 29 30, bark Java, from San Francisco for Liverpool; March 22, lat 37 14 N, lon 69 04, brig Catherine (NG), from Rio Grande for Boston; 23d, Sami Livingston, seaman, while furling the foretopsail, fell from the yard to the deck and was instantly killed, and was buried at sea; Feb 12, lat 16 09 S, lon 35 23 W, felt in with brig Catharine (NG), Capt Janssen, from Rio Grande for Falmouth for orders, in a sinking condition; took captain and crew (7 in number) off, and brought them to this port. (See statement of Capt Janssen, of the Catharine.)

Brig Edith (Br), Oliver, Pernambuco, 22 days, with sugar, to master. Crossed the Equator March 7, in lon 29 41 W. March 17, lat 23 09, lon 66 05, had a heavy gale from WSW to NW, which lasted 3 days; received slight damage; 27th, in a heavy ESE gale, carried away foresail, upper topsail, mainsail and jib, and stove bulwarks and skylight.

Brig Jubicaba (Braz), Dupper, Fernambuco, 35 days, with sugar, to H B Swift & Co. Has had very heavy weather the last 3 weeks. In coming in the Hook 27th inst was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away head and done other damage. March 22, lat 36 30, lon 71 30, saw bark Wavelet, steering E; same day, saw a boat stove and bottom up, with varnished bottom, and a large quantity of broken boards, painted white; also several pieces of deck plank, one piece of 3 large panels, curved like the after part of a vessel's round house.

Schr Penobscot (of Bangor), Coombs, Arroyo, PR, 25 days, with sugar, &c, to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds first 10 days; since heavy W and NW gales; 27th inst, while anchored in the lower bay, lost an anchor and 25 fathoms of chain.

Schr E D Endicott (of Baltimore), Loveland, Sagua, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had heavy weather; was 5 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Lorette Fish (of Thomaston), Simpson, Pensacola, 25 days, with lumber, to master. Has had heavy W and NW gales the entire passage, and stove boat. March 7, in Florida Straits, spoke brig Clara F Adams, from Matanzas for Portland.

Schr Charter Oak (of Wiscasset), Poole, Jacksonville, 10 days, for Boston, with lumber, to master. Had heavy weather.

Schr P H Wheaton (of Philadelphia), Wheaton, from Jacksonville for Lynn, with a cargo of yellow pine. During the heavy easterly gale of the 27th inst got dismasted and waterlogged; 28th, near Fire Island, was taken in with by pilot boat J. W. Elwell, No 7, who took the crew—eight in number—off, and then took her in tow and towed her up near the lightship, when she was taken in tow by steamtug W A Hennery, Capt Hennery, and towed to the city.

Schr John, Rollins, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Blossom, Haynes & Co—vessel to E S Powell.

The cargo of bark George Becker, from Yokohama, which arrived 27th, is consigned to Helmsmann & Payson.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse to Wm P Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Yankee Blade, Daly, Providence for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr J A T Strickland, Clark, Georges Bank for New York, with fish to Henry Rogers.

Schr Geo W Rogers, Rogers, Georges Bank for New York, with fish to Henry Rogers.

Schr J W Hatfield (Br), Potter, Cornwallis, NS, 8 days, for New York, with potatoes to W E Dwyer—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Alaska, Clark, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Talbot.

Schr Mary, Richardson, Calais, 20 hours, for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Clara Jane, Gallup, Calais, 7 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, 50 hours, for New York, with lime to Candia & Presser.

Schr Hudson, Post, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with lime to master.

Schr Elizabeth, Knowlton, Rockland, 8 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, 5 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown. Split foresail.

Schr Belle, Reeves, Rockport, 4 days, for New York, with granite to C Cadell.

Schr Alice B, Arey, Camden, 8 days, for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Lost foreboom on Nantucket Shoals.

Schr S S Sherman, Lovell, Parker's Head, Me, for Newark, with ice.

Schr Granite State, Burgess, Quincy, 5 days, for New York, with granite to Croton Aqueduct Department.

Schr Robt Mysham, Doane, Gloucester, 3 days, for New York, with fish to Jas A Stetson & Co.

Schr Hero, Kelly, Salem, for New York, with mdse to R W Ropes.

Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Eagle, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Jas Buckingham, Austin, Fall River for New York.

Schr Treasure, Arnold, Providence for New York. Lost mainmast in gale of Sunday.

Schr Bronza, Bartlett, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Nicette, Crowell, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr D T Willetts, Disoro, Stonington for New York.

Schr Helen Mar, Rich, New London for New York.

Schr Belle Seaman, Allen, New London for Elizabethport.

Schr Julia A Rich, Thatcher, New London for New York.

Schr Geo B Conover, Terry, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Ocean Wave, Tibbetts, Norwich for New York.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Norwich for New York.

Schr Panthea, Hill, Norwich for New York.

Schr Spray, Bartlett, Norwich for New York.

Schr Henrietta, McGinn, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr S L Thompson, Hill, Clinton for New York.

Schr Mist, Munson, Essex for Trenton.

Schr Ripple, Every, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Reading RR No 44, Silver, Hartford for Elizabethport.

Schr B F Brainard, Anderson, Hartford for Harlem.

Schr Crusader, Davis, Greenport for New York.

Schr M F Willis, Smith, Deep River for New York.

Smack Reindeer, Rackett, Townsend, Me, for New York, with lobsters to H Rogers.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Windsor, Cochrane, New York for St John, NB.

Bark Cynthia Palmer, Milner, New York for St John, NB.

Brig Cricus, Colburn, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Brig Maria Ferguson, Stephens, New York for ——.

Schr Nelly May, ——, Virginia for Greenport.

Schr Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia for Gloucester.

Schr Nellie Brown, ——, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, Philadelphia for Lynn.

Schr A E Sedgrd, Powell, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Scow M Smith, Prescott, Philadelphia for Greenport.

Sloop Wesley, ——, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr R S Dean, Cook, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr Vermilion, Dickerson, Port Johnson for Norwich.

Schr T S Jackson, Abrahams, Port Johnson for Whitestone.

Schr Warrington, Dogg, Port Johnson for Portland.

Schr R Thomas, Dogg, Port Johnson for Portland.

Schr C C Pettingill, Smith, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr F C Smith, VanArsdale, Elizabethport for Wickford.

Schr J B Vouman, Yam, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr M K Carlisle, Northup, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Bonds, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr A Kelly, Jones, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr J Warren, McGar, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Niger, Thompson, Elizabethport for New Bedford.

Schr Angler, Besse, Elizabethport for Wareham.

Schr Cherub, Fletcher, Eliz

THE WAYS OF WALL STREET.

The Van Saun-Barr Case Again—Hard Swearing All Around—Statement of Van Saun & Co.—Taking Affidavits Easy and Loose—What a Man Does When Drunk.

It will be remembered that some time since the HERALD published several articles under the above caption, founded on affidavits and statements, either presented in evidence or prepared for submission to the court, giving the history of a questionable transaction in bonds between Van Saun & Co. and Samuel C. Barr, of Broad street. A motion was made by Judge Curtis, Barr's counsel, before Judge Spencer, in the Court of Common Pleas, to vacate the order of arrest previously issued against Barr, at the suit of Van Saun & Co. A number of affidavits were submitted, which, while exonerating Barr, charged Van Saun with fraud, and affidavits in denial were produced by the counsel of the latter. The weight of evidence was against Van Saun & Co. and in favor of Barr. Judge Spencer took the papers, but has not as yet rendered a decision in the case. In the meantime both parties, by their counsel, have been actively engaged in preparing for the legal contest. Van Saun & Co. yesterday made the following statement of their case to a reporter of the HERALD:—

STATEMENT OF VAN SAUN & CO.

On July 21, 1869, Samuel C. Barr deposited with our house $498 50 as a margin for operating in stocks and gold for his account. We made purchases and sales amounting to about $173,000, on which, after deducting the amount drawn out by him, there was a balance due us of $970, which is still unpaid. On the 23d of September following he borrowed $1,500 of us, about twelve o'clock, under the following circumstances. He said that he had a loan with other parties of $1,500 on $5,000 United States government bonds. That he wanted to transfer the loan to us. We gave him a check to bearer at his request, relying upon his representations and upon his promise to return inside of half an hour with the bonds. As an inducement for us to make this loan he stated that he could keep these bonds as security for the balance due us and a margin for further operations; that he did not return until about three o'clock, when he stated that he was expecting the bonds to come in every minute; that being very busy we thought nothing of it, supposing it to be all right; that the next we heard from Barr was through a letter received by us about September 30, a copy of which is annexed:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1869.

MESSRS. VAN SAUN & CO.:—DEAR SIRS—Have just found Dows. He said he was thunderstruck when he saw his affidavits. He will do everything he can to repair the wrong. I send his affidavit. If anything more is needed to exonerate your firm and vindicate the character of your house I am at a loss to know what it is. THOMAS B. ROBINSON.

City and County of New York, ss.—Joseph Dows, being duly sworn, says—That he has seen several affidavits made by him in this action; that previous to January 6, 1870, the date of his first affidavit in this action, deponent, owing to certain disappointments in business and pecuniary losses, had become discouraged; that Samuel C. Barr, the defendant in this action, took advantage of this and encouraged deponent in drinking till he became unconscious of what he was doing; that he, said Barr, then used deponent, as he is informed and believes, to get these affidavits out of him; that at the time they were made deponent was not in a condition to know what he signed, and never would have signed them if he had known what they stated; that he (deponent) was perfectly astounded when he was informed that he had made such affidavits, and can only say that he desires to repair the wrong so far as lies in his power; that deponent would never have made such affidavits to oblige his own brother, even if he had known what he was doing; that deponent has read carefully the affidavit of Samuel C. Barr, sworn to February 10, 1870, before John Burt, Jr., notary public, which states that Augustus H. Wheeler wanted said Barr to take the check of Van Saun & Co. for $8,000 on their bank and get it certified, and then alter the check to $80,000 by adding a "0" to the eight and "80" to the $8,000, and then deposit it in the Tenth National Bank and draw $80,000, and divide it and let the banks fight it out. That this deponent has read his affidavit following, in which he swears that he was present in the office of Van Saun & Co. when this conversation took place between said Barr and Wheeler, and heard all the conversation precisely as enumerated in said Barr's affidavit. And deponent says that he was never present in the office of Van Saun & Co. or anywhere else when any such conversation took place; that the whole story from beginning to end, to the best of dependent's knowledge and belief, is utterly false. And deponent further says, while it is true that Joan Randle came back and reported that he had lost the $1,500 (in a Sixth avenue car), which said Barr got of Van Saun & Co., still it is no more than fair to say that deponent had no doubt but that said Randle went out to lose the money; in short, that it was a part of the programme a put up job; that with regard to the reward of $500 offered by deponent for Randle's arrest, it was made to help said Barr; that deponent had no $500 to pay for any such purpose and no intention of paying it if he had. And deponent further says that he has read the affidavit of one John Williams (dated February 24, 1870) in this action, who swears that he has known deponent for over twenty-five years, and had transactions and correspondence with deponent during that time, and seen him once in three months during that period, &c.; that deponent has been informed that he, deponent, was induced to persuade John Williams and swear to said affidavit before the notary; that affidavits executed by deponent were drawn by Samuel Stevens, the attorney of Samuel C. Barr, and that deponent trusted to him to prepare them properly and attend to their execution; that said Stevens introduced deponent to the notaries before whom he went, and can state whether deponent did personate John Williams, but that deponent does not believe that he did; but that if deponent did personate him it was at a time when he was unconscious of what he was doing; and deponent says that he never knew or heard of any person of the name of John Williams before and that he believes this affidavit to be a gross fraud upon this court; and deponent further says that he never had a transaction with Van Saun & Co. or either of them in his life; that he never knew them or either of them to do a dishonorable act, and he regrets that he has been used to do them so gross a wrong.

(Duly acknowledged.) J. DOWS.

We at once applied to Mr. Justice Jones for leave to submit this newly discovered evidence in the case, but the hearing has been adjourned on defendant's motion to the 1st day of April.

A COLORED LONGEVITY.

A Nantucket Whaler Turns Up in San Francisco.

The following particulars about a colored veteran are from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of March 10:—

While visiting the United States Courts in the old Merchants' Exchange building yesterday, our reporter was invited into the Marshal's office and introduced to an old colored gentleman. His complexion was little darker than that of a white person, and from a hasty glance at his mild, benevolent-looking countenance one would not notice his race. In personal appearance he was tall, compactly built, with hair of grizzly gray, sunken eyes and cheeks and furrowed brow. His clothes were clean and neat, though not of the latest cut, and had evidently seen better days. A pair of dilapidated brogans, cut and slashed in a reckless manner, encased his feet, and he bore in his hand a plain, heavy cane. His story was told in a modest, intelligent manner, although his memory seemed slightly impaired, and we present facts unblemished. His name is James W. Dennison, and to-day he celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 9, 1770, and resided there until he was what is commonly termed in the prime of life. He then moved to a small but aspiring town on the island of Nantucket, some thirty miles from Cape Cod. Here he engaged in various pursuits, became comparatively wealthy by fortunate ventures in the whaling business, and was greatly respected by those with whom he had dealings. He claims to have been master of the whaling ship Ganges many years ago, and also to have owned several trading vessels. In 1848 he came to California, and when the gold excitement broke out he tried his luck in mining and made some $7,000. Subsequently he engaged in business in this city, but was ruined by one of the heavy fires that devastated the city.

He returned to Nantucket some sixteen years ago and started a sailor boarding house, residing at that place until 1863, when he returned to this city. He is a married man and has three sons, two living here and one in the East. His wife, a blooming matron of seventy-six, resides at Nantucket, among her own people. While the reporter cannot vouch for the truth of all the statements made by the old man, he can say that a number of ship captains and others who knew Dennison fifty years ago bear witness to some of the facts, and we are inclined to believe that he is as aged as he represents himself to be.

ANOTHER FAST YOUNG MAN IN LIMBO.

His Exploits with Boston Merchants and Horses.

[From the Boston Traveller, March 22.]

Since last December detective Adams, of the Central Police Office, has had in his possession the photograph of a young man named Frank Curtis, the original of which he has been anxious to capture to satisfy the ends of justice. The exact whereabouts of Curtis have been unknown during the past fourteen weeks until yesterday, when he turned up at East Randolph, before the Trial Justice in that town, on the charge of stealing a horse from Constable Porter there, who keeps a livery stable. Curtis, it appears, hired a horse and sleigh to go to Milton, as he said, but instead of that he went to Waltham, having a woman with him to make the journey pass off more pleasantly. On leaving Waltham he gave the name of Fisher, but being dissatisfied with the nag he had hired of Mr. Porter he swapped the animal and started for Abington, but turned up at Randolph. He had not been in town long when he was arrested by Constable Porter and taken before the Trial Justice, as already stated, and held in $1,000 for trial at the next term of the Superior Criminal Court, to be held at Dedham, on the second Monday of May next. In case the Grand Jury should fail to find a bill against Curtis on the horse scrape detective Adams, who has lodged a warrant with the Sheriff of Norfolk county for the custody of the young man, will prefer charges against him for swindling several Boston down town merchants by false pretences. Curtis is a genteel appearing man and is respectably connected. He is of light complexion, is about five feet eleven inches high and generally wears small side whiskers.

Captain Williams, of the Oneida, was engaged to be married to a young lady in Maine, on his arrival from the Japan cruise. Since the first of January his two children and his intended wife have died. When he left Japan he had not heard this sad news, but supposed he was coming home to meet them all again in health and happiness.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AUCTION SALE.—EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ADJOINING Fifth and Madison avenues, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-eighth streets, March 29; maps ready. BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone high stoop House No. 11 East Forty-fifth street, 25x65, with extension 20 feet; lot 100.5; built by the owner for his own use, and just finished; elegant hard wood heated by steam; plumbing extra; pipes lined with tin; terms easy. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 338 Bowery.

A.—A—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, OR TO LET, at reduced rates, first class 3 st. b. h. Houses on Lexington av., near 58th st., and on 58th st., near Lexington av. Also other desirable property. Owners, McMANUS & MURPHY, southeast corner Lexington avenue and Fifty-eighth st.

A 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY—EAST SIDE Houses or Lots for sale; see the Real Estate Circular distributed gratuitously daily; mailed on receipt of stamp.

AT 111 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY OFFERS A three story high stoop brick, 25x70x85, in Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished.

A THREE STORY BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE, southeast corner of 115th street and Fourth avenue, for sale; 32x66.6. Inquire at 23 West Twelfth street or on the premises.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, 30 FEET FRONT, 4 story high stoop, on Murray Hill; price extremely low; a smaller house or central lots in part payment. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AT A SACRIFICE MUST BE SOLD—THE HOUSE 323 Lexington avenue, near Forty-ninth street; size 20x40; three stories and back basement; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, 145 East Fifty-ninth street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE AND ONE ADjoining, beautifully finished in hardwood throughout. Inquire on the premises, southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth streets.

A.—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT PRICES to suit the times, the following Property:—Three story high stoop brown stone, 232 East Fifty-first street; three story high stoop brown stone, Sixty-first street, west of Lexington avenue; three story high stoop brick, 223 Fifty-third street; two Lots, west side of Lexington avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. For further particulars inquire of owner, A. KLABER, 124 and 126 Eighteenth street, New York.

A NEW THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brown stone House on Lexington avenue, near Sixtieth street, strictly first class, 20 feet front, trimmed with black walnut, will be sold $4,000 less than cost of building if sold immediately as owner leaves for Europe. Apply to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, 145 East Fifty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, AN ELEGANT brown stone high stoop House, elaborately finished in hard woods; with all modern improvements; will exchange for other city Property on very reasonable terms as to mortgage. Address J. B., box 2,986 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, AT A BARGAIN, TWO COTtages, very cheap, as the owner is leaving the city; they are near the Central Park and between the Boulevards. Call on Mrs. SANFORD, 363 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY AND basement brown stone Dwelling No. 344 East Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; it is elegantly finished and thoroughly replete with all modern improvements. Apply at 342 East Sixtieth street, or at coal office foot of East Thirty-fourth street. J. H. LYON.

FOR SALE, AT A VERY LOW PRICE—A NEW three story and basement stone front House; a splendid residence for a medium sized family; terms to suit. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, Sixty-third street, near Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT ON LEXINGTON avenue; 100x100 feet; north of Fifty-fourth street; surrounded by first class improvements; terms to suit. Apply to K. F. PAGE, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second st.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House East Fifty-first street, $14,000. Three story brown stone Fifty-second street, $16,000. Two story frame Fiftieth street, $9,000. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT 583 LEXINGton avenue; house in perfect order. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 12 M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 LEXINGton avenue, two first class four story brown stone Houses, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 2, without permit, by applying at No. 686. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, 13 South William street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House in Lexington avenue; also an elegant country Residence, one hour from New York. Apply to A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A LARGE MANSION, WITH stable adjoining on side street; also on Madison avenue, an elegant corner House, finished in hard wood throughout. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

GOLD PRICE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT THREE story high stoop brown stone House, 17x45x102 in Seventy-first, between Third and Fourth avenues; $16,500; worth $20,000. T. H. BALDWIN, 55 Liberty street.

HARLEM.—A THREE STORY BRICK, NEW HOUSE, 15.9x40x100; all improvements; must be sold this week and will be sold at a sacrifice; want an offer. COTTON & LINSCOTT, 2,158 Third avenue, corner 118th street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—145 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH street, near Lexington avenue; is a four story, basement, sub-cellar, high stoop brown stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises or of W. W. STEPHENSON, 291 Broadway, room 17.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW 58TH STREET—A CHOICE CORner Plot, 25x100, and street lots connecting; very cheap; terms easy. Also fine Plots, 10 and 14 lots each, same vicinity. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

42D STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY furnished House for sale. Forty-seventh street—Very nice small Houses for $18,000. Parties desiring first class property apply at Everett Library, 598 Sixth avenue.

$6,500 EACH—LOWEST PRICE.—THREE HOUSES of the splendid block at 119th street, corner of Fourth avenue; all improvements; hot and cold water throughout; two story basement and cellar; terms easy. Inquire on premises, or of F. R. HUMPHREYS, Builder, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, owner.

$8,500.—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP TWO story brown stone House, basement and sub-cellar House, in one of the finest locations in Harlem, east side. Full information of owner, in carpet store, 281 Grand street.

$900 ONLY FOR A THREE STORY HOUSE, ALL improvements, piazza, &c., and three lots of ground, in delightful location, within one block of Central Park. Apply on premises, Fourth avenue, corner Ninety-second street, or to ALFRED NELSON, No. 31 Broadway, room 21.

$10,000—HALF CASH.—FOR SALE, TWO STORY brick basement, attic and sub-cellar House, 19x53x60; gas fixtures, 13 rooms; No. 2 Willett street, near Grand. Inquire of JOHN CALLERY, 55½ Seammel street.

$14,500—$5,000 CASH, FOR A FIRST CLASS three story and basement brown stone House; possession immediately. Inquire at 431 East Fifty-eighth street, on the premises.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S

"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

AT 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY—WEST SIDE Houses or Lots for sale; see the Real Estate Circular distributed gratuitously daily; mailed on receipt of stamp.

A TWO STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE in Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to let; contains all modern improvements; neighborhood first class. Apply to PRICE BROTHERS, 650 Eighth avenue.

A CHANCE TO BUY A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House at a very low figure; first class location; house 18.3x55; lot 100.5; all modern improvements; situated north side of Fifty-sixth street, midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply on premises, or to S. L. BRADLEY, 51 West Fifty-sixth street.

A FINE NEIGHBORHOOD AND A SPLENDID brick House, 20x56.8x8.9; West Thirty-first street, Eighth and Ninth avenues; $18,500; terms easy. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A VERY FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, all modern improvements, 149 Forty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; $18,000; liberal terms. Apply on premises, to OWNER, before 12 and evenings.

A WELL LOCATED AND VERY DESIRABLE THREE story high stoop brick House, all improvements, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue car routes; $16,500. To be seen from 10 to 12. Apply to Mr. SIMONSON, 201 Fifty-second street, one block from house, or to OWNER, 149 West Forty-sixth st., before 12 and evenings.

FOR SALE—IN TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and University place, a valuable Lot, 25x127 feet; will be sold low if purchased immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, IN good order; excellent neighborhood, No. 327 West Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Apply to JOHN KEYS, 57 Columbia street, New York.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 147TH STREET, WITH WATER front, 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line), now being completed, making this a first class investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—NEAR FORT WASHINGTON, 2½ ACRES of valuable Land; splendid improvements; fine large house, ample stables; small fruits, shade and fruit trees; extensive views; high, healthy location; price $35,000; half cash. Address for particulars, H. S. Herald office.

FOR SALE, RIGHT DOWN—THE FIRST CLASS brown stone House 245 West Fifty-first street; all improvements. Inquire on premises, or of E. A. GILSON, 262 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP WHITE marble House, in the very best condition. Apply at 241 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL, NEAT TWO STORY and attic high stoop brick House, in West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, on West Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A FIRST CLASS four story brown stone House, with an extra depth lot, for sale on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

8TH AV., A PROMINENT SPOT, 25X100.....$21,000
9th av., 5 s. b. s. double House, rent $3,400..... 28,000
West 53th, 4 s. b. s. b., 25x55x100..... 15,500
3 s. h. s. bk. h., all improvts., frescoed..... 13,500
2 s. h. s. bk. h., all improvts., 18.6x50x99..... 11,000
5 s. h. s. bk. h., in good order, 13.9x40x75..... 9,500
At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 W. 38th st., near 8th av.

40 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOR SALE, brown stone front, portico stoop, bay window, hard wood parlors, marble tiling, &c., all improvements, four stories and basement, 25x92x67x100.5. Apply on premises.

42D STREET.—FOR SALE LOW, OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, desirable well built modern large basement Dwelling; convenient to Broadway. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$13,000.—GREAT SACRIFICE.—FIRST CLASS three story high stoop brown stone House; perfect order; one block from Central Park. 155 East Seventy-eighth street. Possession immediately.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTHwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French roof Houses, 21, 22 and 23x48 feet; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and stair rings of the most elegant design; black walnut sash and French plate glass; dining room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bathrooms, three water closets, eight washbasins, butler pantry, 16 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot air furnaces; fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene avenue cars from Fulton ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance; price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPAtion—Three story, basement and sub-cellar frame House, filled in, tin roof, twelve rooms, gas and water throughout; rent is at $380; price $5,500; first rate location; few minutes from Fulton ferry. Apply at 39 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—LARGE AND ELEGANT MANsion; extra ground; splendid view of harbor; one of the most desirable properties in the city. RIDER & ALLEN, 33 Pine street.

COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, AT A sacrifice, neat three story brick House, Philadelphia front; 22x45x105; good business location; terms easy. Apply to owner, 35 Huntington street, 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Houses, 21x45, lot 100, in Chestnut place, Brooklyn; price $9,000. Wanted to exchange—Four lots in Jersey City for House in New York; price of lots $16,000. P. D. REED, at W. A. Brown's, room No. 2, 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS FRAME AND brick Dwelling, on Thirteenth street, Brooklyn; price $5,000. JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE.—A TWO STORY, attic and basement frame House, with sub-cellar, gas and water, near City Hall, Brooklyn, and within ten minutes' walk of three ferries; price $5,500; $3,000 can remain. Address for two days H. W. (owner), Herald office.

HUNTER'S POINT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, TWO BEAUtiful first class Houses, new, well built; in each nine rooms; eight closets; splendid parlor floors; good neighborhood; price $4,800; terms easy; near the ferries. Third house in East Fourth street, east side of East avenue.

LOOK AT THIS.—FOR $5,000, TWO STORY, ATTIC, basement and sub-cellar House, with improvements; perfect order; good neighborhood; six blocks from Washington Park. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND SUB-CELLAR NEW brick House, all improvements, newly furnished, for sale or exchange, $15,500; mortgage, $7,000. Inquire on the premises, 273 Raymond street, Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A BEAUTIful Residence, in perfect order; six lots running through, with stable on the rear street; cheap for cash or will exchange. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, Washington avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, Brooklyn; all modern improvements; easy terms. TRAVER & ESLER, 55 Liberty st.

$9,500.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE cheapest three story high stoop and sub-cellar brick House, with all the modern improvements; lot 120 feet deep; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferries; terms easy. Inquire of E. BURGHAM, 29 Wilson street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, A three story high basement brick House, in perfect order. Inquire at 98 Barclay street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE IN Bergen, N. J., 35 minutes from ferry, consisting of dwelling, stables, half an acre of ground, finely shaded, and large numbers of cultivated fruit trees; will be sold cheap if application is made at once, or rented at $1,300 if not sold; photographs can be seen by addressing S., box 5,988 Post office.

JERSEY CITY.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE; lot 25x100; convenient to ferries; price $9,500. Owner, H. E. DRESSER, 390 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FIRST class three story basement and cellar House, $5,000, or $800 rent. Inquire corner Pavonia avenue and Wall Hamilton place.

To Let or Lease.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT TO LET—HOUSE WITH 18 rooms, on West Hamilton Park, Jersey City; terms $800. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, 54 William street, New York.

FOR RENT—IN HOBOKEN, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Jr., Agent, room No. 4, office Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

RENTS COLLECTED AT NEWARK, N. J.—RELIABLE reference given. Call on or address MUNSON G. DOREMUS, Agent, 851 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLOORS; MARBLE MANTELS, water, gas, &c. Also a splendid Corner Store. Inquire on premises, corner of Erie and North Fourth streets, Jersey City.

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PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 24 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT FAIRMOUNT, NEAR TREMONT DEPOT.—TO LET, a new Cottage, eight rooms and cellar; good garden; $350. Another Cottage, five rooms and cellar, $300. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., SIXTY MINUTES FROM New York, near depot.—Now corner House, with cupola; lot 56x107; beautifully shaded; reduced price. SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY Houses, Farms, &c., for sale or rent. See Real Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously daily, mailed on receipt of stamp, by STANLEY DAY.

AT GREENWICH—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR sale; 8 rooms, carriage house, &c.; abundance fruit and shade; fine water front, conveniently located. J. W. AYWATER, Cos Cob Bridge station, Conn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND about eight acres of Land, 15 minutes' walk from the depot; price $10,000; mortgage $7,000. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, FOUR NICELY furnished Houses, $8,500, $9,000, $15,000 and $20,000; also Houses to let. Give us a call. BROOKFIELD, 31 Cedar street.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL FIRST class Residences, with all modern improvements, which will be rented to good families at moderate rates. Also good Houses at low rates. A good list of desirable Residences and building Plots for sale. Inquire of or apply to B. OGDEN & SON, 221 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

A FINE HOUSE, NICELY FURNISHED, CONTAINING 19 rooms, with six acres of Ground, handsomely laid out, and with a good stable, outhouses and gardens, situated on the Hudson, within one hour's ride of New York, to let, to a private family, for the summer or the year. Inquire of J. W. STERLING, No. 4 Pine street.

AT MOUNT VERNON, 45 MINUTES FROM TWENTYseventh street, by Neat Haven Railroad, and five minutes from depot.—A new House, in good order; ten fine rooms; Mansard roof; lot 100x105; only $5,000; $2,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. H. VAN SICLEN, Counsellor-at-Law, 128 Nassau street.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ELEGANT MANSARD ROOF House, 14 rooms, black walnut stairs, six marble mantels, all other city improvements; high, desirable location; three minutes' walk from principal depot; very cheap; terms to suit. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 195 Broadway.

A LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN, WITHout risk, a country home, one hour from city, near depot, worth $8,000, for $2,100. MORTZ & CO., 23 Pine street, basement.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A PRETTY COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land and fine river views, within convenient distance of depot and landing, will be sold at a bargain by MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street, New York.

AT RAHWAY, N. J., NEAR DEPOT—TO LET, A FARM of 40 acres; a splendid house, plenty of fruit; $750. Also one of 25 acres; $275. WM. WATSON, 418 Broome street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—TWO DELIGHTfully located Villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

A FORTY-ACRE PLACE, NEAR PLAINFIELD; GOOD for trucking and nursery, to let on shares or lease or for sale. Address M. F. MAEGLEY, Plainfield, N. J.

AT MELROSE, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, TO RENT, Houses, Farms, Country Seats; money loaned on mortgage; Mortgages purchased. Apply at the Westchester Land Office, No. 2 New Chambers street. G. W. DITCHETT.

A FARM OF 60 ACRES, ONE HOUR BY RAIL FROM New York; plenty fruit; improvements good; cut immediately into village lots; adjoining depot; healthy, attractive and desirable locality; price $20,000; half cash. Also, A Country Residence, 60 acres, 2½ miles to depot, New York and Hackensack Extension Railroad; very large house, latest modern style, and outbuildings all new; a very healthy, attractive locality; price $20,000, half cash; well watered. Inquire at H. CARLOUGH'S store, 549 Hudson street, corner Perry.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE, AT FORT Lee, a handsome Gothic brick Cottage, 8 rooms, with good barn and outbuildings, all in fine order; 1½ acres of land; fruit, shade; magnificent view of river and Manhattan Island. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE and to let—Furnished and unfurnished, at Hackensack, Newbridge, Overdell, Woodbridge, Rutherfurd Park, Passaic, Ridgewood, Clifton, Tappan, Rahway, Plainfield, Scotch Plains. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, COTTAGES, FOR SALE, exchange, to let—Furnished and unfurnished, at all prices, at Hackensack, Newbridge, Overdell, Ridgewood, Woodbridge, Rutherfurd Park, Passaic, Clifton, Plainfield, Rahway, Scotch Plains. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT RYE, WITH SIX ACRES OF ground, fine orchard, fruit and vegetable garden, view of the Sound from ground, 21 rooms, walnut stairs, water and marble mantels, in thorough order throughout. For further particulars address A. A., Rye.

ELEGANT HOUSE, 35 ROOMS, TO LEASE, NEAR Blancard's Pavilion, Richmond terrace, New Brighton, S. I.; unsurpassed for first class boarding house. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—CHOICE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMEly furnished, with first class table, at the corner of North Broad and Bond streets. Apply immediately.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J., near depot, to rent or lease very low; also one at Summit. JOHN WOOD, 218 Fulton street, room No. 7.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY 272 WASHINGTON AVENUE; a splendid residence; house 14 rooms; perfect order; 6 lots ground; good stable. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, 120 Wall street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SIX MINUTES' WALK from depot, a spacious first class residence; every conceivable convenience; gas, bathrooms, furnace, &c.; beautifully painted and frescoed; each house and three acres; splendidly improved; summer house, &c. JAMES B. PARSONS, 24 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A BEAUTIFUL Residence; capital buildings, large vineyard and all fruits in abundance; 60 acres; surroundings unsurpassed. Uncommon bargain. JAMES B. PARSONS, 24 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY PLACE ON THE Westchester river, 1½ mile from Bound Brook station, in New Jersey; 8 acres of land; fine outbuildings; healthy location; 45½ miles from New Brunswick. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, 120 Wall street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT Yonkers, N. Y., a two story French roof Dwelling House, containing all the modern improvements; grounds 100x120 feet, beautifully situated, with one river view; carriage house on place; for sale low and on easy terms. Apply to W. S. RIDABOCK, No. 128 West Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL STREET, at Bay Ridge, L. I., two handsome Houses; all improvements; half acre for garden; cash wanted nominal. JOHN MACKAY, 36 Vesey street.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, NEAR STATION, ON THE most popular railroad in New Jersey and only a short distance from this city. Owner at 181 Broadway, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A FINE HOUSE of nine rooms, on a large lot, pleasantly located; stable and carriage house attached. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Address SARATOGIAN, Herald office.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENT, TWO NEAT Houses, seven rooms each, five minutes from ferry, Staten Island; flagged walks; $4,000 for both; rent $450. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FIRST CLASS STEAM MERCHANT FLOUR MILL FOR sale—Situated on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the business portion of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., within easy access of New York and Philadelphia. Large sized lot; building 42x60, four stories and basement, containing five run of stone, smutting machines, separators, bran dusters, abundant bolting capacity, elevators, &c., &c.; storage room for 20,000 bushels grain; the whole built new within a year, and now in the most complete order; engine and boiler of 120 horse power; capacity of mill about 250 barrels flour and 300 bags meal per day of 24 hours. Being the only mill located in a growing population of 20,000 this affords an unusual opportunity for a business man. If not sold at private sale previous to the 15th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises. For further particulars apply to or address RARITAN STEAM MILLS, New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FIVE miles from Central Park, near Kingsbridge; 16 city lots, house, stable and grounds complete. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers, or G. F. JOHNSON & CO., 35 Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KEYPORT, N. J., A FINE Market Truck Farm, 54 acres; good house; has two good orchards; one mile from steamboat landing; lately occupied by Wm. R. Meserole. Apply at 37 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEW HOUSE IN the town of Cranford, N. J., with two acres of land and new barn; the house has all the modern improvements; time from New York 50 minutes, and three minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. For particulars address S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J., or No.

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Relations to Rome Debated in the French Cabinet.

Count Daru's Position and the Papal Threat of Excommunication.

The British March to Democracy—Its Progress and Influencing Causes.

The Schema Debate in the Papal Council.

Fatal Steamship Collision Off Southampton.

The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown the 18th of March, arrived at this port at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing our special European correspondence and newspaper reports in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated on days of sailing.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, April 6.

An English Treasury return shows that the amount of the funded debt of the United Kingdom is £727,539,956. Of this sum £691,497,656 is in the Bank of England, and £36,042,259 in the Bank of Ireland.

Sir W. Russell, M. P., has filed a petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. He is described as a shipowner, of Billiter street, city, and James street, Buckingham gate, London. His liabilities are £575,000.

Mary Fenney, a seamstress, aged twenty-four, was found murdered, in a piece of waste ground, at Glasgow. Death appeared to have been caused by strangulation.

The Prince Imperial gave a dinner of twenty covers to his young friends.

Prince Hussein Pasha, second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, was present at the performance of "Robert le Diable" at the opera, Paris. His Highness was accompanied by his governor, Commander de Cassex.

The Russian Cabinet refuses to abolish the convention concluded with the Danubian Principalities relative to the consular jurisdiction.

A telegram from Madrid of March 16 has the following:—

The interment of Prince Henry de Bourbon took place yesterday. A large number of spectators lined the road through which the procession passed, the cortege consisting chiefly of Freemasons. Public order was not disturbed.

In Florence the banker Sella terminated his financial statement of the late failures. He had shown on the first day that the real amount of the deficit was 110,000,000 francs, suppressing the chapter of reimbursements of capital, which are to be the object of a conversion. Of that amount 25,000,000 are to be covered by reductions and 10,000,000 by an increase in the produce of the grist tax; the difference of 75,000,000 has therefore to be found.

The *Northeastern Correspondence* speaks of some important modifications in preparation among the high governmental functionaries of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. M. de Becke, who was Minister of Finance for the two countries in common, is dead. It appears that, at the urgent request of the Emperor Francis Joseph, M. de Lonyay has consented to accept that post in exchange for the portfolio of Hungarian finance, which he now holds.

The Spanish journals announce the death, at Madrid, of M. Bermudez de Castro, who has played a very important part in the political events which have agitated Spain during the last thirty years.

The Paris papers mention the decease of Mlle. Darcier, ex-artist of the Opéra Comique. She made her début at that theatre in 1840, and was the original impersonator of Rose de Mai in the "Val d'Andorre."

The marriage was celebrated in the chapel of the Senate, Paris, between Mlle. Conti, daughter of the Emperor Napoleon's private secretary, and M. Puglesi, Councillor of Prefecture in Corsica. M. Rouher was one of the witnesses.

The Emperor of Austria addressed a letter to Napoleon III., thanking him for the reception given at Paris to the Archduke Albert.

A marriage is arranged between the Archduke Albert of Austria and the daughter of the ex-King of Hanover.

The village of Ems, near Coire, Switzerland, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Seventeen houses and thirteen farm buildings were burned down and forty families rendered homeless.

Dr. Newman wrote to the London *Standard* to deny that he has written to his bishop at Rome against the dogma of infallibility.

The Wicklow peerage case was continued in the House of Lords. Mary Best was cross-examined, and it was announced that entirely new evidence was forthcoming.

Mr. John Campbell, a claimant to the Breadalbane peerage, is dead.

The case of the Duke of Newcastle was before the Court of Bankruptcy, London, for proof of debts and appointment of assignees. Proof was admitted of debts for several large sums, in all about £80,000. The Duke did not appear, by advice of his solicitor, who stated that "his client meant to prosecute to the utmost his appeal against the bankruptcy to the House of Lords."

The steamer Ariadne, 1,000 tons, first of a fleet of vessels specially fitted for the conveyance of cattle from Montevideo to England, arrived at Falmouth with 144 oxen and 270 sheep in good condition.

ENGLAND.

The National March to Democracy—Sketches in the Imperial Parliament—The Young Earl Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Disraeli and the Tory Prospects—They "Want a Hero" and Have Him.

LONDON, March 12, 1870.

PATRICIAN EARL DERBY.

As far as politics are concerned Lord Derby is at present the hero of the hour. Friends and foes are, as it were, battling over his body and seeking to take entire possession of him. Conservative and liberal are alike claiming him as among their adherents, and the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal have prevailed largely during the strife. Proud of their hereditary rank, their broad shires, their honors and decorations, their wealth and undoubted influence, the conservative peers naturally believed that they had only to go, cap in hand, and ask the Earl to come and rule over them to have their wishes accomplished. They went and have come empty away, and are very sore to think that the highest honor which has a party they have to bestow has been rejected, and, indeed, counted as naught. They made an earnest effort formally and irrevocably to entangle the noble lord in the narrow meshes of conservatism, and having failed they have been lifting up their voices in lamentation, talking of dire signs and portents that are to arrive—the decay of toryism and the possible shaking of the foundations of the constitution itself. What has been their grief and humiliation has been to the liberals a joy and exceeding great reward. They have congratulated themselves more on the possible return of this one tory lord to the liberal fold than they would have done over the conversion of ninety-nine weaker lords, whose names carry neither influence nor weight with the populace. Democracy in England, they think, will be materially advanced by the step which the noble earl has taken in refusing to be the leader and recognized mouthpiece of the conservative aristocracy. Steering clear of, as he has done, the tory Scylla, they believe that he cannot fail to fall into the whig Charybdis, and that a great popular triumph will in consequence be achieved. Both parties may, therefore, be said to be shouting with lusty lungs in the market place—the one saying, "He is mine; thou hast neither part nor lot in him;" and the other crying aloud, "Come out from among the aristocrats and be a ruler and director among the people." Aristocracy would fain claim him on account of his talents, his wealth, his influence and his great family position. Democracy is hungering for him because of his fearless honesty, his lofty character, his splendid connections and the dignity which he would lend to those advanced opinions for which he is known to cherish an honest and active sympathy.

HIS REFUSAL TO BE CHARMED.

Though the Marlboroughs and Buckinghams and Malmesburys and Salisburys have charmed never so wisely, his refusal to dance, though they have piped with lusty and resolute lungs, is easily accounted for. First of all, he has no real ambition for public life. Unlike his grand old father in most respects, he resembles him in this, that he cares little for the shock and strife of the Parliamentary arena or the dusty contention of party politics. Secluded in his princely mansion near Liverpool, he loves better "to scorn delights and live laborious days" amid the treasured stores of his library than to rally the blues at the hustings or shake the Senate with his thunder. Romantic parks, filled with venerable beeches and oaks; shady woods, peopled with sleek and greasy deer; wonderful gardens, teeming with the treasures of horticulture; palatial galleries, rich with the masterpieces of the great artists. All these luxuries of patrician country life, which he can indulge to the full at Knowsley, where he is a recognized monarch and chief, have for him attractions such as political position and party conflict never can yield. Then, again, (though his good sense and modesty have caused him considerably to underrate them) he is not possessed of the particular gifts which are requisite to constitute a successful party champion. Lastly, he is too advanced in his political creed, has too much sympathy with the great popular movements that are stirring the sluggish English heart to its centre, and has too little in common with the narrow traditions, bigoted apprehension and unreasoning obstruction of the great mass of the conservative rank and file of the Upper House, to compromise himself by accepting their dogmas, or compelling himself to take up a position which his eminently clear and practical intellect would reject.

HIS PHOTOGRAPH.

The mode and style of Earl Derby's speech, and the peculiarities of his manner, may be very briefly described, for the very simple reason that neither in person nor demeanor does he offer those marked traits and characteristics that are so frequently the conspicuous attributes of distinguished men. Old Earl Derby, who has just been gathered to his fathers in the family vaults of Lancashire, was a person whom the stranger would have picked out from among a thousand—tall, stout, commanding, with a figure and bearing that not only denoted the haughty patrician, but nature's own nobleman; with a magnificent non-like head and a majestic face illuminated with quite an eagle's eye, he was both physically and intellectually a born leader of men—one whose mere presence arrested attention and led everybody captive that came within reach of its influence. Wholly different is the son, whom the conservatives have just been endeavoring to instal in the position so illustriously held by his sire. Of the average height and build, rather ungainly about the limbs and consequently clumsy in his gait; very plainly and oftimes even shabbily dressed, there is nothing in his appearance to single him out from the average body of Englishmen our the head and face. These reveal his intelligence and place him in the rank of those whose lot it is to sit in council and guide the destiny of races. The head is large and round, symmetrically shaped, but lacking massiveness, and except in the high perpendicular forehead reveals no trace of the actual power which it in reality contains. Seriousness and a certain frank, indescribable, almost boyish artlessness are the main characteristics of the countenance. Scarcely a line or wrinkle marks either forehead or face, and their extreme smoothness are made all the more manifest from his inveterate habit of shaving off everything bearing even the remotest resemblance to whiskers or mustache. A certain grim taciturnity lurks about the corners of his mouth, and his whole expression is somewhat cynical and that of a man who knows his position and feels his responsibilities. The intellectual character of his features is spoiled by the nose, which is rather long and flat and looks as if it had been bruised by a cricket ball in early youth. His carriage is erect to a degree bordering upon haughtiness, and as he walks he bears his head aloft and looks abroad with grave, wistful eyes.

IS HE AN ORATOR?

In the sense that Gladstone, Disraeli and Bright are orators the Earl of Derby cannot be said to belong at all to that category. Effective as a speaker he undoubtedly is, cogent and forcible to a degree that is rare in Parliament; but he altogether wants the passion and vehemence that give the gifted speaker command over the multitude. His defects in this respect are pure defects of temperament. He is cool even to the borders of being phlegmatic, calm and methodic, liable to be affected, not through the medium of the senses or fancy, but solely through the intellectual approaches of pure reasoning. Consequently he does not declaim, but argues; does not indulge in trope, but logic; does not soar into the seventh heaven of eloquence, but sits low in the regions of plain and forcible statement. He never gets upon stilts or "brings down" the house. But while he does not fire an assembly with enthusiasm or take captive the fancy of his hearers, he never fails to sway their judgments and subdue their will. Where his father shone with the brilliancy of genius he overcomes with the force of pure intellect; where his father appealed to human hopes and human passions he appeals to sound sense and shrewd, practical sagacity; where his father, Rupert fashion, scattered the enemies' ranks with the full shock of his apt illustration and magnificent rhetoric, he seeks to turn the flank of his adversaries by cogent syllogism and mathematical accuracy. He has few equals in statesmanlike exposition of policy, in depth and lucidity of proposition or in thoughtful and original comprehension; but he cannot rouse like Gladstone, excite and carry away like Bright or smite to the dividing of the marrow like Disraeli.

Moreover, nature has endowed him with certain defects which in a large measure preclude him from ever becoming a successful Parliamentary leader. He has no gift of extemporary speech, no power of uttering his opinions on the spur of the moment. What he has to say he must cogitate profoundly, write out in manuscript and commit to memory. The ability to catch opponent's proposition on the wing and reply to them without premeditations he does not possess. He is weak at retort and repartee, slow to sum up arguments, destitute of wit or sarcasm, cold in temperament, and incapable of inspiring enthusiasm in his followers. He wants fluency, and has not a trace of that extraordinary command of language which gave such an irresistible charm to the rapid, rushing, and almost torrent-like eloquence of his father. And, to sum up all, he has an irritating defect in his speech which mars his best efforts, prevents him being distinctly heard, and altogether precludes him, however willing he might be, from taking oratorical flights into the empyrean.

WILL HE EVER BE PREMIER?

This is a question the settlement of which depends entirely upon himself. Should he resolve to do so he might achieve that distinction at no very distant date. All that is requisite to place the destinies of England in his hands is that he should openly cast in his fortunes with the liberals. Once ranged under their banner there would be no one to dispute the palm with him except Mr. Gladstone. Gifted as is Earl Granville, his intellect is not sufficiently weighty nor his influence sufficiently great to enable him even to become a competitor with Lord Derby. Should the latter resolve to remain with the conservatives and Mr. Gladstone were laid aside, Mr. John Bright has perhaps the best chance of attaining to the supreme position. But the Earl of Derby is so popular among all classes of liberals, and he is so eminently safe and moderate, that they still live in hopes that he will "come over and help them" by joining their ranks and espousing their cause. A very easy mode of accomplishing this transition will soon be open to his lordship. Old Lord Clarendon is becoming too infirm and antiquated for the Foreign Office, and in the nature of things must soon resign that post. Nothing seems more probable than that Mr. Gladstone will offer the appointment to Lord Derby, and should he accept it his admission into the liberal ranks will be celebrated with loud flourishes of trumpets, and his attainment to the Prime Ministership will then be only a question of time.

HIS GRACE OF SALISBURY.

This peer has, next to Lord Derby, been most frequently in the months of the Westminster quadrunes during the past week. The noble marquis is, as far as abilities and position are concerned, the only rival which the superior of Knowsley has on his own side of the house. Him, therefore, the conservatives have been cogneting with in the hope of inducing him to accept the honor which the other noble earl refused. Should he consent English toryism, which under Lord Derby would have meant progression and sympathy with popular movements, will become fixed in its old stubborn ruts till, as in the case of the Paper Duty and the Irish Church, the people clamor at its gates and cause it hastily to surrender.

A TORY OF THE TORIES.

A conservative in whom there is no guile is the Marquis of Salisbury. His honesty is above suspicion, his honor and integrity unimpeachable, his political faith earnest to a fault. Stubborn as an Eastern mule, dogmatic as a schoolman, with a mind enclosed as it were by triple walls of steel in the form of prejudices and convictions, he is just the man to endanger the commonwealth or light revolution in the hearts of the people, rather than abate one jot of any position he may take up, give up a crochet or modify an opinion. He is, in fact, a thorough representative of the autocratic old English nobleman, whose castle was his kingdom, whose word was law unto his vassals, and who believed implicitly in his own endowments and the power of his own resources. Possessed of one of the finest country seats in all fair Hertfordshire, ruling over an estate wider than any ever held by the barons his forefathers, endowed with an Oxford education of the first class and an intellect that places him in the foremost ranks of genius, politics are naturally nothing to him but an arena in which he can preach his own strongly conservative doctrines and attack the creeds of his opponents. Statesmanship is played at by most men to gratify personal ambition, to attain power and clutch at public rewards. Not so, however, is it with the Marquis of Salisbury. All that the most ambitious can desire he has already obtained, either through his own industry or hereditary succession. Consequently he cares not whom his convictions may offend, nor does he ever disturb himself at the thought that his opinions are irritating and unpalatable to the vast majority of his fellow countrymen. Having nothing to gain, he will not speak fair or dissemble. Toryism he loves with his whole soul and strength; and toryism he teaches with all the force of his deeply robust and practical intellect.

HOW HE SPEAKS.

Trained from an early age in the rough school of the House of Commons, the Marquis of Salisbury soon acquired that ease and self-possession which are so essential to the effective debater. As Lord Cranbourne he attained the reputation of being one of the fiercest and most powerful speakers in all that turbulent assembly. Like the war horse, he laughed at the shaking of a spear, and he never snatched a more fearful joy than when warding off an attack or hurling the full measure of his scorn and taunts upon the enemy. When the House was in one of its bear garden humors—when oratorical jangling was at its height and recrimination was bandied from side to side, he was in his element; for he loves rather "war—loud war by land and sea—wars with a thousand battles and shaking a hundred thrones," than parliamentary quiet and stagnation. So soon as word was passed to the lobbies that "Cranbourne was up," members began to rush into the House in hot haste. Library, smoking room and billiard room gave forth their loungers; and the chamber which was, perhaps, nearly empty when he rose, would be filled before he had got well under way. He is essentially a debater rather than an orator. He does not charm the ear with his cadences, nor stir the fancy with odd conceits. He does not beat about a subject, but strikes right home to its heart. His oratory is of the colloquial style, and he addresses his audience just as if he were chatting familiarly over the walnuts and wine at his own dinner table. But then his speech is like a two-edged sword, dividing asunder to the marrow. His blows are sledge-hammer blows that shiver whatsoever they encounter. Scornful, moreover, he is, with the scorn of a highly gifted nature; wrathful at times like a prophet of old; and possessed withal of a grim, sardonic humor that scalds and burns what it touches. Had he the grace of delivery, the modulated intonation or the rhetorical flourishes of either Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone, he would take rank among the very highest of parliamentary orators. As it is he is one of the most effective and convincing. All his utterances are marked by depth and originality of thought; and when roused by a great crisis or a sudden emergency he can mount into an eloquence peculiarly his own, which contains nothing florid and everything substantial.

HOW HE LOOKS.

Visitors to the gorgeous Peers chamber, looking around upon the high and mighty personages who are seated in easy negligence upon the blazing crimson benches, in attitudes akin to those of ordinary mortals, would not be long in picking out by head mark the single grains of intellectual wheat which leaven the bushels of chaff of the upper house. Among those who would arrest attention is this very Marquis of Salisbury whom I have just been describing. Here he sits, or rather reclines, on one of the front benches of opposition. He leans back to his full length, his head hangs downwards over the well-stuffed back of the seat, his legs are crossed, the right one poised high aloft in the attitude of "nursing," and his eyes are fixed in a dreamy reverie upon one of the lofty stained glass windows near the roof, which pours a flood of radiance full upon the stalwart stature of the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Grand Marshal of England. His head is large and his forehead very prominently developed, rounding off at the top into quite a Shakspearian amplitude. In consequence of a slight baldness. Indeed, as far as his head is concerned, he is quite a lion like man of Moab, and this illusion is strengthened by a slight air of fierceness, which very long and bushy whiskers and mustaches give him—a fierceness which is only tempered by that dreamy expression of the eye which is so often the characteristic of overworked genius. For the rest he is singularly broad about the chest and shoulders, which latter have acquired a confirmed stoop through long devotion to the study. His whole figure, indeed, is clumsy to a degree, the clumsiness being greatly increased by the extraordinary length of his arms, which hang quite straight and almost motionless by his side when he walks, and by an awkwardly shaped foot, whose peculiarities are revealed rather than concealed by enormous Wellington boots.

CAN HE LEAD?

To this question I reply in a manner such as none other of his party can. He has in perfection all the qualities of a great parliamentary commander—iron will, tact, shrewd common sense, humor, ready gifts of retort, and the power of governing men and subduing them to his purposes and needs. But

HIS QUARREL WITH DISRAELI.

The Marquis' quarrel with Disraeli will always be a lion in the path. He hates that right honorable gentleman, not because he is a Christian, but, on his own showing, for quite an opposite reason. Disraeli, he believes, sold the honor of the conservative party for a mess of pottage. Disraeli, he believes, gave household suffrage to England to become Prime Minister, and trailed the traditions of the tories in the mud to gratify his old grudge against the whigs. Holding these opinions respecting his late colleague it is very natural that his Grace of Salisbury should refuse to have intercourse or communion with the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. On the night when the Conservative Reform bill passed its third reading in the Commons the then Lord Cranbourne poured the full vials of his wrath and scorn over the head of Mr. Disraeli. Such sledge hammer hitting had not been heard for years, even in that tumultuous chamber. Grimly sat Disraeli, endeavoring to wear his usual impassive, sphinx-like countenance, that betrays neither feeling nor emotion. But the shafts smote home between the joints of the harness; and as liberals and radicals cheered noisily with lusty throat, the man who slew Sir Robert Peel and had never winced in the heaviest parliamentary strife turned pale under the sharp sting of the infliction.

Since that memorable night the noble Marquis has kept on the trail of his enemy with quite an Indian implacability. In the influential and scholarly pages of the *Quarterly Review* he has denounced in the fiercest manner the man who sold the cause of conservatism. The articles have been the talk of the country. Such slashing writing, such scathing vituperation, such powerful arguments, have been sent to English political discussions since the days of the old race of giants—the De Foes, William o'Cobbetts, Junniuses and Albany Fonblanques.

The Steamship Collision Off Southampton—Names of the Saved and Lost.

[From the Cork Examiner, March 18.]

The screw steamer Mary came into collision with the mail steamer Normanby, from Southampton, thirty miles off the Needles, yesterday morning. The Normanby sustained some injuries and sank.

Seven gentlemen passengers were saved in boats, named Bulson, Sneerdale, Cooper, Greene, James and Brownette. Eleven lady passengers were also saved, named Kinloch, Roche, Wood, Cisett, Wries, Roberts, Pore, Claydon, Burrows, Godrey and Warden. Five sailors and one fireman, the stewardess, five stewards and the second mate are also saved. It is feared the captain and engineer are lost, also about twenty passengers, including General Grantham, Mr. Westaway, Mr. Kinloch (brother to the lady saved), four ladies, and ten deck and forecastle passengers.

The Mary stood by for two hours, but nothing more was seen of the Normanby.

The Godrich Divorce Suit—Lord Penzance on the Custody of the Children.

Before Lord Penzance, in London, on the 15th of March, Mr. Bayford made an application to the Judge Ordinary in this celebrated divorce suit case:—

The learned counsel said the application he was about to make was based upon facts of a most extraordinary character. His Lordship would remember that an order had been made that the custody of the two children of Mrs. Godrich should be given to Mr. Godrich, senior, their grandfather, but also ordered that Mrs. Godrich should see them at certain times. Mr. Godrich had now charged his wife with having committed perjury by stating on affidavit that she had not seen the children on any one occasion after the original order was made, and the case was to come on at the Guildhall to-morrow. It appeared to him (Mr. Bayford) that both Mr. Godrich and his father's sole intention was to put off the further proceedings in the cause in this court to an indefinite period.

Lord Penzance—What do you want me to do, Mr. Bayford?

Mr. Bayford—To secure that Mrs. Godrich may see her children, or at least be informed where they are.

Lord Penzance—The affidavit states that they are in Belgium, but it does not state what part. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bayford—Just so; and Mr. Godrich, Sr., states that he will not continue to support them if he is threatened in any manner as to their proper custody or education.

Lord Penzance—That is the great difficulty, and the court is bound to look to the welfare of the children.

Mr. Bayford—But the father of these children is managing the business of his own father, Dr. Godrich, and it is a question whether the father or the mother ought to have them and see that they are properly brought up.

Lord Penzance—But who is to support the children if the grandfather should refuse to do so?

Mr. Bayford—Mrs. Godrich has had allowed her by this court £100 per year as alimony, and will do all she can upon this amount to educate them properly.

Lord Penzance—It is quite plain that the old Mr. Godrich cannot place these children where he likes, and that the mother should not know where they are.

Dr. Swabey, for Mr. Godrich, said he thought the children should remain where they are at present.

Lord Penzance—Where is that?

Dr. Swabey replied that he did not know.

Mr. Bayford—And these children are both girls.

Lord Penzance—I do not see why the mother should not see her own children, and particularly so after an order had been made that she should be so permitted. The question is whether Mr. Godrich has not been guilty, or nearly so, of contempt of court. Where there has been so much ill blood brought up there ought to be no secret where the children are. I shall at once commit Mr. Godrich, Sr., if he does not say where the children are.

Mr. Bayford—Miss Hall is here, who took them to Belgium, and Mr. Godrich is now in the court. I feel that Mr. Godrich, Sr., has been doing all this himself, and not the father of the children.

Lord Penzance—The Court is only to look to the benefit of the children.

Miss Emma Hall was then called and entered the witness box, and was asked if she had taken the children away. The witness replied that she took them away on the 2d of February, 1868.

Lord Penzance—Where did you take them?

Miss Hall—I decline to say. I would rather be committed for contempt of court than answer.

Lord Penzance—You would rather?

Miss Hall—Yes.

Lord Penzance—Then you shall be. Are you a relative to the children?

Miss Hall—I am a cousin to Mr. Godrich, and Mr. Godrich, Jr., does not know where they are.

Lord Penzance—I do not think this is true.

Mr. Bayford—Have you seen Mr. Godrich, Sr., here?

Miss Hall—Yes, half an hour ago; I would rather go to prison than say where they are, for I love the children.

Lord Penzance—You are committed for contempt of court, and if Mr. Godrich, Sr., does not say where the children are I shall commit him also.

Miss Hall was then ordered to be retained, and Mr. Godrich, Sr., was called but did not answer. The Judge intimated that process would be served upon him, and, after another case had been called, the grandfather appeared, and in reply to his lordship said that the mother was not the proper person to have the custody of the children.

Lord Penzance said the court was the best judge of that.

Miss Hall then, after some further conversation, said she would inform the Court privately where the children were.

Lord Penzance—Well, then, do it at once; but I will not promise to keep the secret. (Laughter.)

Miss Hall then wrote down that they were at the Rev. Mr. Perron's, Pasteur, Dour, and his lordship read it out.

His lordship then made an order that Mrs. Godrich should see the children every six weeks for a couple of hours, and no impediment whatever was to be thrown in her way.

The proceedings then terminated.

Libel Suit Against Premier Gladstone.

Mr. Leonard Edmunds, in his declaration in an action at law which he has brought against Mr. Gladstone and the other Lords of the Treasury, alleges that the defendants "falsely and maliciously printed and published, and caused to be printed and published, in the several morning and evening papers of the 18th of January last, in London, a paper purporting to be a "Treasury minute, in which they distinctly charge him with felony and other high crimes and misdemeanors." The declaration, as framed, makes it incumbent on the defendants to plead "a justification," and the *onus probandi*, under this plea, will lie upon them. By the terms of the declaration they are also required to give exact particulars of dates and sums of money in justification of the several libels in the minute—namely, that Mr. Edmunds "had put his hand into the till of his office and helped himself to sums of public money;" that "he was a public defaulter;" that he was "guilty of malversation," and that "he had been in the habit of appropriating sums of money that belonged to the public."

The venue is laid down in the city of London, and the cause will come on for trial at the next sittings.

Charles Dickens' Farewell Reading.

The announcement that Mr. Charles Dickens would give his last reading on March 15 brought an immense audience to St. James' Hall. "The Christmas Carol" and the "Trial from Pickwick were the pieces selected, and they were read with Mr. Dickens' accustomed pathos and humor. At the end of the reading Mr. Dickens said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It would be worse than idle, for it would be hypocritical and unfeeling, if I were to disguise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honor of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which, perhaps, it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do my best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the zenith of your favor to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings as which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with one heartfelt, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Discussion on the Infallibility Question—Differences of Opinion and Symptoms of Discord—Position of the Ministers and the Emperor — Excommunication—The Special Envoy to Rome—Coincidence with Austria.

PARIS, March 16, 1870.

The doctrine of infallibility has become a cause of discord in the Cabinet. Several discussions have taken place in reference thereto. To-morrow, at a council of Ministers to be presided over by the Emperor, the question will be again argued and it is expected that the discussion will be amicably arranged.

M. Daru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is of opinion that France has no right to interfere with the question of infallibility, so long as it is confined to mere religious practices or interpretations of the Roman Catholic faith. In this view of the case the Emperor coincides. M. Ollivier thinks that prevention is better than cure. M. Daru contends that it would be undignified for France to threaten the Pope, and that, on the contrary, his Holiness should be informed that the French government, although determined not to meddle with religious regulations, has decided that should the Council touch on politics to make the question European, France has demanded that the empire be represented at the Council by a special ambassador. Now the Jesuits have been rummaging among the old archives and have ferreted out many ancient papers and doctrines which might have been well suited for bygone days, when excommunication and other terrors of the Church had weight, but which in the nineteenth century would cause the most credulous to smile. The King of Italy has managed to survive his excommunication, and the fear of a similar punishment would certainly not deter Napoleon III. and his advisers from doing their duty. The Pope, however, by publishing the canons, has clearly shown his desire to interfere with political matters in a most serious manner. One of the canons—I believe the seventh—lays down the doctrine that all States are subservient to the Church. This would afford the opportunity for unlimited Papal interference. It would place all the French bishops, who, as I before explained, are paid and nominated by the imperial government, in a perfectly independent position of all authority, except that of Rome, and moreover give to the Pope the power of nomination, without even the necessity of consulting this government. Should this canon be enforced the Pope could order the bishops, even in political affairs, to disobey the laws of this country. I will give you an instance to what extent this question of infallibility may affect France. At the present moment the French clergy pray for the health and safety of the imperial family. The Pope, once admitted to be infallible, might not only refuse a continuance of this custom, but might actually compel the bishops to pray for the restoration of the Bourbons. The French government, it is true, might punish any bishop for obeying the Pope; but the descendant of St. Peter might punish the bishop for not carrying out his orders. Thus the imperial government and the clergy of France would be placed in a false position.

There is another point in this question which is worthy of consideration. The Pope is the head of the ultramontane party; those of which that party is composed are to a man legitimists. Should the canon become law the Pope could in future not only nominate all bishops from the ranks of the legitimists, but give orders that all minor ecclesiastics, cures, vicars, &c., should belong to the same party. When you consider the immense influence exercised by the clergy, especially in the rural districts, it is evident that, in point of fact, the objectionable canon would place the ruler of France in the hands of the Pope and clergy. To this the French government will never consent.

The explanation which I have given above is the key of the present struggle between France and the Pope. This country demands to be represented at the Council by a special ambassador by virtue of the concordat with the Court of Rome, dated 1851.

Austria has the same sentiments and objects as France. She will not send a special ambassador to Rome, for the reason that she never agreed to the concordat proposed in 1856. The Austrian government will, however, not only assist that of France with respect to this question at Rome, but M. de Beust has written to the Austrian representative at the Eternal City a letter, of which a copy will be given to Cardinal Antonelli. It is couched in terms nearly similar to those I have stated as being entertained by the French government. M. de Beust even goes farther; he says almost in plain terms that should the canons be carried out, the portion of them which would interfere with Austrian authority will not be obeyed, and that any priest who shall act in contravention of the Austrian laws will be punished. The impression here is that the Pope and Council will not attempt to enforce a doctrine which will be the cause of incalculable difficulty to the Roman See.

LEGISLATIVE REACTION.

The Senators are acting as if they wished to bring about a reaction in favor of ultra-despotic principles. A *Senatus Consulte* has been presented for their approval, which provides for the annulling of article fifty-seven of the constitution in reference to the nomination of Mayors. The Senate, however, refuses to accept the *Senatus Consulte* until the Ministers declare in what way the Mayors are in future to be named or elected. This, to a certain point, the government declines to accede to, on the ground that it is a question for the consideration of the the representatives of the people. Should the Senate not give way Ollivier will report the proceedings of that body to the Corps Legislatif and ask advice from that Chamber. The Emperor endeavors to ward off this result, as it is more than probable that the Corps Legislatif, holding the purse strings, may refuse to provide in the budget, should the senators be obstinate, the payment of 30,000 francs to each senator, and at the same time the public mind would be agitated against the Senate. The consequence would be that the Senate would lose its high prerogative and be reduced to a simple constitutional part of the State, similar to the Chamber of Peers in England. It is proposed to present to the Senate a *Senatus Consulte*, combining the Algerian question and that of the election of Mayors. The Senate can approve or disapprove, but cannot make any changes in a law submitted for approval. The present action of the Senate, therefore, becomes of considerable importance.

COURT HONORS.

This is the birthday of the Prince Imperial. He will give a dinner to twenty of his friends. As I told you in my last, with the exception of a few decorations to the army, navy and some of the Mayors, &c., there will not be a distribution of the coveted red ribbon. There was such a squabble to obtain the decoration of the Legion of Honor that the Ministry decided to defer the usual general distribution until the Emperor's *fete*. It is the custom for each Minister to present to his Majesty a list of persons worthy of being decorated. The Minister of Interior, on these occasions, recommends all the functionaries of his *ministère*, and a journalist belonging to each journal not opposed to the imperial dynasty; the Minister of Justice and Religion recommends persons connected with jurisprudence and the Church; the Minister of Foreign Affairs diplomatists and consuls; the Minister of Commerce those connected with trade; the Minister of Public Works architects, engineers, &c. The Emperor, of course, names whoever he chooses. Thus, as may be supposed, there are many long faces borne on the shoulders of a multitude of aspirants who have looked forward to this day for the accomplishment of their ambition—the *Legion d'Honneur*.

THE SPANISH DUEL.

The fatal duel between the Duke of Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon, brother of Francois d'Assiss, and not the nephew, as was at first stated, has caused but little sensation in Paris. Parisians do not pay much attention to anything except dress and frivolity. Here we are all in a whirl; we have not time to reflect. Traupmann was a sensation while he lasted, but as soon as we got him off our hands we turned to something else. Rochefort was a wonder for a time; he is put out of the way; nobody thinks of him now except the *Marseillaise* and a few other inflammatory sheets. The Prince Pierre will fade like a dissolving view, so soon as his trial is over. Everything here with the exception of business "goes ahead." Murders, loves, suicides, debauchery, revolution, religion and new fashions present themselves in sudden changes as startling as those in the kaleidoscope. We like them all in turn, as they offer us a new sensation. We are not seriously attached to anything. I have often puzzled my brains with the attempt to discover what Paris does really care for. I have now come to the conclusion that dress, false hair, *poudre de riz*, *rouge* and Louis XV. heels are the absorbing subjects of the Parisian mind.

The duel at Madrid has in private circles caused some emotion. A prince of the Bonaparte family has shot a man in consequence of repeated insult; a prince of the House of Orleans has killed the brother-in-law of Isabella II. for a similar cause. It was known in Paris twelve months since that the Duke of Montpensier desired to call Henri de Bourbon to account for the violent attacks and insults to which the Orleanist family had been subjected. He was prevented carrying this intention into execution by the advice of his relations. The insults were continued, and the Duke, goaded beyond endurance, sent his seconds to Henri de Bourbon. The last pamphlet published by the Don was circulated in profusion at Madrid; it was a manifesto addressed to the Montpensierists. The author declared himself the enemy of the French Prince, for whose "political harlequinades" he expressed profound contempt.

LOVE AND DANGER.

A lover has discovered to his cost that a pair of sheets are not long enough to effect a safe descent from a window on the fourth floor. Auguste C. suspected his wife of too great partiality for a professor of the dramatic art who rejoiced in the name of Hector. Auguste watched the house and saw Hector enter. He shortly afterwards knocked at his own door, which, however, remained hermetically closed. "Open in the name of the law!" shouted the jealous husband in a functionary tone of voice. The door was opened, he rushed in, searched vainly for any living soul but that of his better half. He was about to retire crestfallen, when he heard terrific cries outside the window. Hector was dangling at the end of two sheets which reached only to the second floor; he was screaming for assistance and twisting round and round like a chicken on a bottle jack. The injured husband took him down, pitched into him and dragged him off to the police station. He, however, made his escape *en route*. Strange as it may appear in this reckless city, the appropriation of other persons' wives is not allowed by law.

The Prince Imperial—His Birthday and the Dynasty.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of March 17 makes the subjoined brief but highly eulogistic remarks on the anniversary of the 16th of March, the Prince Imperial's fifteenth birthday:—

The day has a double signification for France. I recals to mind the glorious end of a war engaged in, not with a view of conquest, but in the interest of the general balance of power—that is to say, of the peace and civilization of Europe. That date also coincides with the birth of a prince who will continue the reign of the Napoleonic dynasty. To celebrate the 16th of March is not the act of a courtier, but the duty of a citizen. Years succeed each other quickly, and men forget even more rapidly. If the second empire, during the period through which it has just passed, subject to the lot of all human institutions, has not been exempt from error, let us also remember that it has done some good and great things; let us hope that the Parliamentary empire may spare us all the inconveniences inherent in a personal *regime*, without depriving us of the prosperity at home and prestige abroad for which we are indebted to the latter. In a word, let us ask of Providence that the generation of Napoleon IV. may enjoy in peace and liberty the institutions founded and developed under the reign of Napoleon III.

SPAIN.

Prim's Speech on the Duke de Montpensier's Visit.

[Madrid (March 7) Correspondence of London Times.]

The Duke of Montpensier still remains in Madrid, living as quietly and as modestly as any gentleman of fortune could do. He goes shopping, visits his friends, walks in the Prado, and is present at the opera without exciting the least attention, or giving rise to the slightest demonstration, either favorable or hostile. There are, of course, many who fancy they see some deep political design in his presence here, and have talked freely of projected acts of violence to seat him on the throne. Prim administered a severe reproof to these agitators on Saturday in the Cortes. The republican Deputy, Garcia Lopez, had asked the government if they had, directly or indirectly, influenced the French government in ordering Señor Orense, the Marquis of Almodia, to remove his residence from Bayonne to the interior of France.

When Lopez had concluded, the Carlist Deputy, Cruz Ochoa, rose, and, amid the laughter of the House, put in a tone of deep seriousness, himself put the following formal questions:—

The Captain General of the Army, Don Antonio Maria de Orleans, has been three or four days in Madrid. Will the Minister of War say if this gentleman has the necessary license? If so, has he permission sufficient to reside in Madrid? Have the government knowledge of the suspicions and alarms the presence of Don Antonio Maria de Orleans is causing in public opinion, and are they disposed to do what may be necessary to cause these fears and alarms to cease?

Amid intense stillness on the part of the House Prim replied as follows both to these questions and to the insinuations of Garcia Lopez, saying:—

The questions of Señor Ochoa are so innocent that I will answer them completely and without reserve. He asked if the Captain General, Don Antonio

ST. DOMINGO.

Views Regarding Its Annexation to the United States.

Opposition to President Grant on the Dominican Question.

Notes on Dominica and Hayti by General Reguda, Late Minister Under Salnave.

The St. Domingo Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Perhaps in the whole history of the country there is nothing to be found which so perfectly demonstrates the disordered condition of American politics as the fierce imbroglio in the Senate over this treaty. Its rejection is based wholly upon what a few Senators regard as a defence of the political fortress of their body.

General Grant's election, so far as the politicians of the ruling party were concerned, was a sort of flank movement, made with no view of keeping upon that line of march. He was taken up, not that they expected thereby to gain, but to retain power in the Senate. He was taken as an instrument, to be used or thrown aside at will. What they must not encounter was the moral force of a defeat by the election of a President opposed to them. They had plundered in the whole work of reconstruction. The first step in that marvellous scheme unfolded a view of the second, and so on through all the ups and downs of that wonderful chain of measures. It became evident their improvised reconstruction would be a most odious affair on an adverse Presidential vote. They had all the power they wanted in the two houses of Congress; all, indeed, they were willing to receive after the election of their own Chief Magistrate. They took General Grant, we repeat, not to gain, but to retain power. They stripped the Executive of quite all his constitutional functions and had no thought in the world of losing what they gained by that act. The war had made politicians, and politicians know better than statesmen how to retain and consolidate power. Politicians act exclusively for the present, statesmen act for the present and future.

When General Grant was put up for election everybody knew he was wholly without experience in the civil administration of the State. This was the guarantee that he would not assume to be more than a nominal President. His want of experience was counted as both a want of sense and patriotism. He was made President, and it comes out that he is much after the Jackson model—a man of integrity and great directness of intellect. He has been singularly cautious, thoughtful and prudent. He thinks more than he talks—politicians talk more than they think. His one year's Presidency is without blot or blemish. He has fallen into nobody's hands, nor has he sought to put any one thing to trench upon the constitutional power of any other department of the government. He has sent to the Senate his

ST. DOMINGO TREATY

for the approval of that body. A combination is formed at once to reject the treaty, simply because General Grant made it without first receiving directions from the Senate. We doubt, indeed, if the merits of the matter have come into the case at all. The miscount of profits and losses in the Alaska affair has been seized upon as a sort of scarecrow against any further annexation. On the strength of that blunder an opportunity is offered, it is thought, to strike a fatal blow at General Grant and paralyze hereafter the executive arm.

The combination is regarded by the democrats as a sign of disruption of the republican party, and forthwith they enlist as soldiers under that conservative republican, Mr. Sumner. Forgetting the traditions and credentials of their old leaders, all rituals and catechisms, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Casserly and Mr. Thurman come in with a protest against the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California. Mr. Casserly is opposed to annexation. Mr. Van Buren bargained with Mr. Clay to oppose annexation. Both went down.

THE WHIGS OPPOSED THE ANNEXATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Did they gain by it? Mr. Casserly is opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo, a half-way house for all of our ships engaged in the indirect carrying trade of the West Indies, Central and South America. The island contains 21,000 square miles of territory, vast bodies of mahogany, rosewood and other timber, great mineral wealth and the best of harbors. These we are to get at a cost of $1,500,000—a sum that will be repaid to us by

REVENUES AND PRODUCTS THE FIRST YEAR.

But the defeat of the treaty will be a fatal blow at General Grant. If it puts General Grant down will it not put Mr. Sumner and the Senate up? What folly and weakness it is to suppose the rejection of the treaty will either damage General Grant or make St. Domingo less valuable to us! If the project is meritorious what we may lose by the rejection will be added to the character of the President. The Senate is not bound to ratify the treaty simply because General Grant made it; but clearly that body has no right to reject it, either because he made it or for that more disgusting reason, because it will bring on distractions in the republican party. The rôle assigned to the democrats is a positive disgrace. We have a right to look forward to the removal of

RESTRICTIONS FROM COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Our industries and energy as a nation can hardly fail at an early day to control almost the entire carrying business of both Americas. We are to the Spanish race just what Mr. Casserly knows we have been in California to the same race. There is not a page in the history of the human family more pregnant with proofs of the controlling power of our people over the Spanish race than that of the conquest and settlement of California. Will not Senators drop their party devices and traps for once and look to the great future of their country?

A Distinguished Haytien on Dominican Annexation.

The following communication was addressed by General Rigaud, late Cabinet Minister of the Haytien government under Salnave, to Judge O'Sullivan, late United States Consul to France and in the East Indies:—

ST. DOMINGO, March 16, 1870.

DEAR MR. O'SULLIVAN:—As day or two since you expressed the desire to have from me some notes upon the situation of affairs in this country, which I now send to you, hoping that they may be of service. They were written in haste, under the dictation of a poor old brain overloaded with cares and sorrows. Take them, therefore, with this allowance, and I pray you to believe in my zeal to serve you and the cordial friendship which you have inspired in me. N. RIGAUD.

Notes Upon the Annexation of St. Domingo by General Numa Rigaud, Late Minister of the Interior to President Salnave and in the Public Service of the Haytien Government from 1818 to 1869.

The arrangements just made between the Dominican republic and the great American nation establishes the destiny of the former by putting an end to the revolutions which have so constantly upset its institutions and paralyzed its industry; and this because the United States has only in view peace, progress and civilization, to secure and promote which has been its object in yielding to the desire of the Dominican government.

All honor, then, to the leaders of these two peoples—to President Baez for having comprehended the imperious necessity of consolidating for the future the

LABOR AND ENTERPRISE OF A RACE

so thoroughly demoralized from all steady industry by incessant political commotions, the result of material or personal greed; to President Grant for having so cheerfully and earnestly sought to add his name to the roll of the benefactors of the nation he has been chosen to guide in the path of civilization and progress—his name among the benefactors of the nation he has been chosen to direct. I foresee that President Baez will encounter many obstacles to the fulfilment of his design. I know too well the versatile and adventurous character of the Dominican people. But I feel that he will bravely face discouragement, for he knows that however great and noble a contemplated good work may be, and however glorious the fruits it is destined to bear, it rarely fails to be opposed before its accomplishment by those who should aid and who will benefit by it.

THE UNITED STATES, UNLIKE SPAIN, HAVE OBTAINED NO POSSESSION BY CONQUEST.

Their acquisitions have been by purchase or by lawful negotiations. Spain, on the contrary, in acquiring the eastern portion of this island, took possession of its eastern end by the landing of 15,000 men, with a formidable armament. She came rather as a conqueror than as a friend seeking to cicatrize wounds still bleeding of a nation of the same religion and language as herself. Hence those fatal results. But America has not despatched a single armed man, while sowing no seeds but those of peace and tranquility. Alas, how afflicting to see a land so immense and fertile deprived of culture and of commerce, so despondent and so languishing that the emigrant who arrives full of hope finds no field for his industry, and the merchant soon discovers ruin in the impossibility of making returns for his importations!

The time has certainly come to put an end to this disastrous state of affairs, by expelling the hydra of civil war to make way for peace, industry and prosperity. President Salnave had conceived the same idea as President Baez to check the incessant irruption of passions which menaced the total ruin of Hayti. On the other hand, so far from repressing such passions and violence, the agents of

FOREIGN POWERS, AND ESPECIALLY OF ENGLAND, ENCOURAGED THE REVOLUTIONARY FACTION

by supplying them with every aid for continuing the rebellion, and unhappily the proposals made to the Cabinet at Washington came too late to produce a satisfactory result, for revolution meanwhile triumphed, and, the "Cacos," regarding this step of Salnave as a crime of national treason, arrested and imprisoned the officials who had signed these propositions. Since the unexampled crime committed upon the person of President Salnave Americans have been constantly the objects of hatred to the revolutionaries and their government, including even Mr. Bassett, the United States Chargé because, he refused to fraternize with them and to deliver up those whom the protection of the American flag was preserving from a certain death. Indeed, it was contemplated at one time to invade the consulate and seize these unhappy refugees, but this crime was prevented by the resolute attitude of Mr. Bassett and of Captain Owen, then in command of American war steamer Seminole.

I am assured that the revolutionists have been so far unable to elect a President. The spirit of personal ambition and the demon of intrigue have produced dissensions among them, each one thinking himself entitled to the office.

While General Nissage, the Provisional President, is only a weathercock, turning at the breath of any one's caprice, Dominigue, who has assumed the title of Vice President, is a nonentity, but a very cruel one, who, despite his secondary position, sends daily to the gallows, under the very eyes of Nissage, all those whom he suspects of being his enemies. He manufactures his own paper money and forces it upon the population, so that

HAYTI IS CURSED

with two currencies—the Nissage and the Dominigue scrip, ruled by his nephews, the Rameaus, two intriguing and sanguinary Ministers, Dominigue obeys all their wishes. They pillage the State and make constant remittances of funds to Curacoa, their native place, for their own private account. They have discredited President Salnave's paper to a discount of ninety per cent as compared with their own, to the ruin of commerce and all holders of the Salnave bills. This has infuriated the people, and the unhappy country folks who had taken the Salnave currency in exchange for their products swear that they will die before submitting to the loss of ninety per cent. The revolutionists have carried their astute idea still further by publishing a decree which grants a month's delay to the holders of Salnave's paper in depositing the same in the Treasury in exchange for a receipt stating that the government will settle for the same at its earliest convenience; so that a poor devil holding $100,000 will receive an acknowledgement for $10,000 payable in Dominigue's paper, "God knows when." Hence all who have weighed and understood the march of events in Hayti foresee that the revolution will not long enjoy the fruits of its triumph. Already a great portion of the South—the Abricots, Grand Anse—extremely populous, are in arms fighting the Cacos with desperation and vowing to avenge the murder of Salnave and his officers. The cultivation of lands, the only resource of the country, is entirely abandoned, everybody having been for three years under arms. (See the recent papers relating to the desolation of Paraguay, where in Asuncion alone there were 20,000 starving women.) The population is decimated by fights and executions—the latter occurring daily—so gratify the appetite for blood, which grows by what it feeds on. Not three weeks ago three men and three women were executed in one morning at Port au Prince, and the daily rations of these revolutionary tigers are never less than three per diem. Every morning some notable citizens, fathers of families and even women and children, are sent to death. Nor are foreigners spared, and the Abbé Biscaye, the French almoner of Salnave, was stripped and murdered at the "Boquets," while but for the energetic intervention of Mr. Dotzan, French Consul at Port au Prince, Marc Aurèle, an Italian priest, late the curate of Miragoane, would have been shot, he having been sentenced to death and heavily ironed in the dungeon, from which he was extricated.

I have spoken of the decimation of the population. This, alas! is literally true. Ten years ago the two republics together numbered 1,000,000 of people. To-day there are not 800,000, and this when we need at least 4,000,000 to cultivate the soil; besides that peace, confidence and security, which can alone

ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION

and draw its blessings from the wonderful land with which nature surrounds us. Clear it is, then, that having given proof of our incapacity for self-government by becoming a fatal example in the Antilles, we need protectors and regents who shall command us to desist from our political discords, exclaiming, "Peace, be still! The nineteenth century, which is the age of civilization and progress, deplores your infatuation and orders you to fall back, since you prove that of yourselves you can do nothing!" It is vital that President Baez should lose no time in crushing out the Cabral rebellion; for it is a constant truth, proven by experience in politics, that an armed uprising, however small in numbers, against the established order of things becomes a "nucleus" of that malevolence which looks to it for aid in the accomplishment of criminal enterprises.

The foregoing is a faithful translation of the original in my possession. J. P. O'SULLIVAN.

ECUADOR.

The Treaty with Colombia—Dissatisfaction—Punishment of Rebels—A Little Difficulty Looming Up—American Movements Regarded with Suspicion—Disastrous Fire—Earthquake.

PANAMA, March 7, 1870.

Dates from Guayaquil are to the 23d ult. The treaty between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia, signed in June last, continued to create a great deal of discontent, especially among Colombians residing in Ecuador, so much so that it is hardly likely it will be ratified. This treaty gives to the governments of Colombia and Ecuador supreme authority over the citizens of either country, whether residents or travellers who may be within their territory. The treaty, if ratified, will prove much more favorable to Ecuador than to Colombia, as there are many more Colombians residing in Ecuador than there are Ecuadorians in Colombia.

Three of the persons engaged in the attempt at revolution of December last have been shot. Although every effort was made to have the sentence commuted President Moreno was inexorable. In this respect Garcia Moreno follows the example of Carrera, of Guatemala, an example which might be followed to advantage by all Spanish-American republics. Cold lead for the leaders is an excellent preventive of revolutionary movements in these countries.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador addressed a letter to the governments of Peru and Brazil, on 13th of January last, saying that his government would not recognize any of the encroachments made by either government on her territory by extending their boundary lines beyond their proper limits. At the same time he requested Peru to name a commission to fix the proper boundaries between the two republics.

The government has revoked the privilege conceded to Mr. T. de Sabla, in 1867, to establish telegraph lines between Ecuador and Colombia, he having failed to fulfil his part of the contract, which required him to commence the work within two years from the date of the concession.

The movements of the United States steamer Nyack in the commencement of the year seem to have caused the Ecuadorians much uneasiness. A report having been circulated in January last that the Nyack was making surveys and taking soundings in the neighborhood of the Galapagos Islands an investigation into the matter has been ordered, and if the report proves to be true satisfaction is to be demanded forthwith from the United States—so says the latest advices.

F. J. Salazar, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

The line of small American river boats which has been running on the Guayaquil river for years past is now likely to be interfered with by the government. It has been decided, it is said, that none but boats bearing the Ecuadorian flag and manned by Ecuadorians shall hereafter be employed. Mr. Lee, the manager of the American line, has brought the subject to the notice of the United States Consul at Guayaquil, Mr. Wells, who has forwarded full particulars of the matter to Washington.

Another disastrous fire occurred in the village of Vinces, about one day's journey from Guayaquil, on the 28th of January, destroying thirty-nine houses in two hours.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Guayaquil on the night of the 27th of January and on the 3d of February. Shocks have also been felt at Quito, Imbabura and many of the northern frontier towns, and at Manta and other places on the coast they have been very frequent, but without causing serious damage.

A FEDERAL JUDGE DECIDES IN FAVOR OF MORMONISM.

[From the Corinne (Utah Territory) Reporter, March 22.]

In the Third District Court of the United States, at Salt Lake City, on the 15th inst., Chief Justice C. C. Wilson presiding, the Court rendered a decision to the effect that the probate courts of Utah have exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters of divorce, alimony, &c. This ruling was made in the case of Taylor vs. Taylor, in an action for divorce. Exceptions filed by plaintiff's attorney, Judge Spicer, and appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

According to this extraordinary *dictum* of Judge Wilson it will be observed that the Mormon theory of probate courts possessing equal if not superior jurisdiction to the federal bench, is now recognized by such high judicial authority that there is no longer a doubt of our situation.

The Chief Justice is reported to be a man of some legal attainments, but it would only require a scanty knowledge of the history of Utah to enable that officer to see that in his decision on the case in point he endorses the persistent attempt of Mormonism to supersede the courts of the United States in this Territory. It would be charitable to attribute to ignorance of the law this action of Justice Wilson, but we must forego that method of extenuating what in our opinion is a grievous wrong to the people, and on his part an error not arising from mental incapacity.

THE TREASURES OF TRINITY.

The Heirs of Anneke Jans Once More on the Warpath.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts—The Law and the Prophets in the Case—What the Vestry Say—A Productive Interview.

O! Anneke Jans, revered and prolific matron, better thou hadst never been born than be the cause of so much misery of mind among thy ten thousand great-great-grandchildren. Had thy name and corporal entity never been known on Manhattan Island thy innumerable descendants would be contentedly engaged at this present moment securing the prosperous results of honest and industrious labor in place of year by year waking up with a delirious hope of having the fabulous wealth of Trinity divided *pro rata* among them. The delusion will last a little while longer, and lawyers of small practice and smaller repute will continue to gull the unsophisticated and distant offspring of the interesting Anneke Jans. Mayor Hall, whose Knickerbocker knowledge is not to be despised, thinks it is a hopeless task for the heirs of Anneke Jans to seek by legal process the enjoyment of any part of the property of the Trinity corporation. The trick has been successfully played for some years past of sending circulars to country folks, informing them that as heirs of Anneke Jans they had every prospect of being quickly and largely enriched if they were willing to subscribe a certain sum to carry out the necessary legal proceedings, which money has found its way from the West to this city on the strength of these representations, and will no doubt continue to be received for some time to come to forward the laudable and profitable scheme of arresting the corrosive influence of the vast wealth owned by Trinity church.

WHAT'S UP.

The latest project on hand among the heirs of Anneke Jans is that of subverting the present vestry of Trinity. To accomplish this it will be necessary to gain a majority among the voters who elect the church wardens and vestrymen. If this can be accomplished it is easy to see that the "heirs" will have matters all their own way, and the ancient rights and privileges of Trinity will be knocked, to use a vulgar expression, higher than a kite. Of course this thing cannot be done in a day or a week. Trinity is a mighty close corporation. Entrance to its inner mysteries is more difficult than ever was the boldest effort of secular curiosity to gain familiar acquaintance with the priests of the Delphic Oracle. All the ingenuity, all the caution, adroitness and skilful framing of the lawyer's mind will have to be employed to make the plan wear the complexion of success. Nevertheless, serious thoughts are entertained that the scheme for ousting the old crowd who control the immense property of Trinity will be blessed with a happy fruition. The public, if consulted, would certainly declare their preference for a change, for who in walking along that magnificent thoroughfare of Canal street can repress an impulse to anathematize the ignorant and narrow-minded corporation which keeps the willing enterprise of so many citizens from rendering Canal street the finest avenue of commercial stores in this or any other city. The Trinity men laugh at the schemes reported as being set on foot by the heirs of Anneke Jans. They have grown indifferent to any assaults, no matter from what quarter they may come, upon their intrenched stronghold. Still, if the "heirs"—and their number is legion—will only continue to keep the thing prominently before the public eye they may ultimately succeed in either getting their long neglected rights recognized or else sufficient compensation in the way of hush money to stop agitating the subject forevermore.

THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS.

The qualifications for voters required by the act of 1784 were "all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church, who shall either hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in said church and shall regularly contribute to the support of the said church, and such others as shall in the said church partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city and county of New York." The second section confers the power of inducting a rector of Trinity church upon the church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation.

When, therefore, the third section quoted requires that the voters should hold, &c., a pew or seat in the church and pay to the support of it, it manifestly refers to the Trinity church, which was the subject of the act. So the last clause relating to those who partake of the communion "in the said church" must refer to the same Trinity church, which was the antecedent of all the previous references in the same law. To say that this clause refers to those partaking the communion in the Episcopal church, generally would be to attribute to the law makers a very unnecessary pleonasm as it was already required of all voters that they should be "professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church."

THE TECHNICALITIES IN THE WAY OF THE HEIRS.

The second section of the act of 1814 prohibits any person from voting at any election for the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation who shall not have been for the space of one year preceding the election a member of the congregation of Trinity church or of one of its chapels. The term congregation has a definite meaning. It denotes all the persons who usually assemble for public worship in the same church, but it is impossible to read the third section of the act of 1784 and not confess that no such condition as that of a regular or of any attendance on the service of the church is there recognized. By the terms of this section every pew holder and every person who, without being a pew holder, had partaken in the church within the year of the holy sacrament is entitled to all the privileges of a corporator, and looking merely to the language employed it is difficult to see how any court or tribunal could reject the vote of a person thus entitled on the ground that he had not by his preceding year rendered himself a member of the congregation.

THE PAST OF THE LITIGATION.

During more than thirty-five years past different persons have commenced suits in the courts of this State for the recovery of the real estate held by Trinity. Previous to 1830 Mr. Bogardus, claiming to be the heir of Anneke Jans, commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery against Trinity to recover a part of what was called Queen's Farm. The case was elaborately argued and decided in favor of Trinity by Chancellor Walworth. Shortly afterwards another suit was commenced by Jonas Humbert also claiming to be an heir of Anneke Jans. The complainant's bill was demurred to whereby all that he thought proper to set forth was admitted; the demurrer was sustained by the Chancellor, and the bill was dismissed. Nine other suits were brought in the Supreme Court by Cornelius Brouwer in 1847, and after the clauses were at issue the plaintiff submitted to a non suit. It was supposed that these repeated decisions of one uniform tenor would have extinguished all hopes of success among the claimants; but it was not so.

A HEALTHY CORPORATION.

The estate of Trinity Church originally consisted of 2,068 lots, of which since the year 1748 315 lots have been given away, 691 remain, and 1,059 have been sold. The original charter on which the claims of the present corporation are founded was granted in the name of the King by the then Governor of the province of New York, in council and under the great seal of the province, in the year 1697. This charter declares that a certain church then recently built and erected on Broadway, in the city of New York, shall be the parish church of the parish of Trinity church, within the city of New York; and in a subsequent clause, that it shall be the sole and only parish church of the said city, thus, by a necessary consequence, making the bounds of the parish identical with those of the county.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TRINITY CHURCH—THE OWNER.

This interesting statement of the condition of Trinity church and its vast proprietorial appendages rendered an explanation of the authorities of the church necessary to correctly ascertain the facts. Pursuing the object the reporter passed along the sacred soil of St. Paul's churchyard and was soon within the interior of the small structure at the corner of Church and Fulton streets, where is daily assembled

THE CONDENSED WISDOM

that manages the immense estate which has proved such a pleasant theme of contemplation to the darling descendants of that amiable lady, Mrs. Jans. The reporter, after receiving the confidential information that the attorney and counsel of the corporation, Mr. G. M. Ogden, could be found up stairs, rose buoyantly to the upper landing and found Mr. Ogden—a pleasant and affable gentleman of forty-five—sitting in the halo of a numerous library and ample pigeon holes.

REPORTER—Mr. Ogden, I am from the HERALD, and in pursuit of information about Anneke Jans' descendants and their latest movements.

Mr. OGDEN—What are these movements?

REPORTER—Information has reached the HERALD office that the heirs of Anneke Jans, despairing of all other ways of getting possession of the Trinity church property, are to make a movement to connect themselves, together with other persons, in sufficient numbers, in such a manner with the corporation as to vote at the annual elections for vestrymen and wardens, and thus, by a combined and preconcerted plot, obtain the reins of government and dispense the estates to their best advantage. Do you believe there are any designs of this character?

Mr. OGDEN—No, sir, I have no information of the kind, and am much obliged to the HERALD for putting the church on its guard.

REPORTER—Do you believe such a plot could succeed?

Mr. OGDEN—Not if we were forewarned.

REPORTER—What would be your preventative measures?

Mr. OGDEN—We would send circular letters to all the corporators, warning them of the contingency, and ask them to attend the election.

REPORTER—When does the election occur?

Mr. OGDEN—On the first Tuesday after Easter, when twenty vestrymen, and two church wardens are elected.

REPORTER—What are the qualifications of electors?

Mr. OGDEN (going to the bookcase and imprisoning a speechless volume)—According to the act of 1814 a male adult who shall have been a regular attendant of Trinity church or any of its chapels for one year preceding the election, and shall have communed once during that time, is constituted a corporator and is entitled to vote. A simple pewholder and not a member of the society, if he conforms to the other conditions, is also a competent voter, and no others.

REPORTER—Do you believe that the heirs contemplate this plot?

Mr. OGDEN (with a bouquet of incredible smiles)—No, sir; it would involve too much moral depravity.

REPORTER—Money is a powerful incentive.

Mr. OGDEN—Yet I do not credit the rumor.

REPORTER—How many corporators now govern the church?

Mr. OGDEN—Only about from 500 to 1,000. We have four congregations, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity chapel, and many pewholders. Few, however, ever attend the annual election unless there is some opposition, and there has been none for seven years.

REPORTER—How do you regard the litigation set on foot by the heirs of Anneke Jans?

Mr. OGDEN—We care nothing for the assaults on the title. It is sound and will stand against all opposition; but of course we are not indifferent to individual assaults as custodians of a great trust.

REPORTER—Is the title generally conceded to be good by every one of good legal knowledge?

Mr. OGDEN—Of course it is. It is passed by lawyers of the most eminent ability every day and no one of common sense thinks to question its goodness.

REPORTER—Mr. Ogden, can you give me in brief the basis upon which the heirs of Mrs. Jans found their claims to the property?

Mr. OGDEN—Yes, sir. (Disturbing a dingy volume of New York State reports of causes tried in Chancery.) Here is the test case, tried years ago, and I will give you the summary of the complaint:—In 1668 Anneke Jans died, leaving seven children, who became heirs to her entire property. On March 2, 1670, some of these children, the others not joining, made a deed of the entire estate to Governor Lovelace, the colonial executive. In 1705, by grant of the Crown, this property was vested in Trinity church, to be used for ecclesiastical purposes. Now, the point raised by the claimants is that Trinity church is a tenant in common with the heirs of those children who did not sign the deed, those signing the deed ceding the property to Governor Lovelace having at that time forfeited all interest for themselves and heirs in the property. The claimants thus make those who did not sign this deed the original owners, and go back of the royal grant of 1705. Our argument is that a deed may have been made by the remaining children and been lost; that we hold possession by the Crown's patent, and that twenty years in adverse possession of an estate confirms the title in the possessor by statutes beyond which no claimant can go.

REPORTER—You met the litigation in the courts?

Mr. OGDEN—Yes, sir, and by overwhelming evidence were victorious at every point, sustaining our possession, in which we can never be disturbed.

REPORTER—Why, then, do the heirs continue before the courts?

Mr. OGDEN—Because they are imposed upon by needy lawyers, who want their money more than they value honesty.

REPORTER—What is the present wealth of Trinity?

Mr. OGDEN—About $5,000,000.

REPORTER—And its income?

Mr. OGDEN—About $150,000, and not net at that.

REPORTER—Then you are poorer than poor Mr. Stewart or poor Mr. Astor.

Mr. OGDEN—Yes, sir, they are both wealthier proprietors than we are, and so are many others.

REPORTER—Why is the property not improved more rapidly?

Mr. OGDEN—Because it is mostly on leasehold, and that is hard to improve; but it is gradually growing better. The fact is, property in the vicinity of Canal street is in a transition state. Take Columbia College property. Their houses and stores are improved where they pay high rents; but where this corporation gets but fifty dollars a year but little advancement is made. This is natural.

REPORTER—What does the society intend doing with this magnificent block? (pointing to St. Paul's graveyard, opposite the HERALD office).

Mr. OGDEN—It will never be disturbed. The territory is a historic ground and is valued for its associations. It will probably remain for ages as it stands to-day.

REPORTER—Don't you find that Trinity and St. Paul's, as down town churches, are less patronized than years ago.

Mr. OGDEN—No, sir. Trinity is always full. There is not enough church accommodations in New York for the population.

After a few rambling repartees the reporter took leave of the genial barrister, put on his street looks, and again passed the graveyard of St. Paul's, impressed with the singular destiny of Mrs. Jans in contributing an endless litigation as her bequest from the wide wilderness of colonial New York to the modern medley of sardonic greed.

H. HALE, OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The return of Mr. Hale from Egypt, where he has filled one of the most difficult diplomatic stations as agent of our government since the middle of the war, sends us back to the record of his curious services there.

He is generally known in this country as the man who clapped Surratt on the shoulder, said "You are my prisoner," locked him up and sent him home. But in Egypt, and by American travellers there, and by the officers of the Egyptian and other governments, his services are counted in very different lines. We have taken pains to look up the record in the correspondence of the HERALD, in the State Department's publications and in other quarters.

Arriving in Egypt just when the *locum tenens* of the American Consulate had quarrelled with the Egyptian government, Mr. Hale, by the firm hand with which he took the reins and the deaf ear which he turned to all axe-grinders, at once conciliated the respect of the Egyptian government and its agents—a respect which he has never lost. A few firm words soon made peace again, and within a few months Abraham Lincoln spoke of the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Russia together in the most of the future of all our other foreign friends as our "two faithful allies." It must be understood that the Consul General of Egypt is really the Charge d'Affairs. Under his title of "agent" all is included which enables him to represent this country at the Court of the Khedive, the new name of the Viceroy.

It is universally known in the East, since the Kosta affair, that somehow America is the friend of freedom, so that the meanest fellah in Egypt looks to the representative of this country as in some sort his ally and protector. The American agent is also the patriarchal protector of the American colony, including the descendants of General Eaton's army, which took Derne for us in 1801, though these people have never seen America and have never learned a word of our language. More interesting yet, he becomes the agent through which the pious missionaries of the Presbyterian Church communicate with the government. In all these relations the respect with which the Khedive has regarded our agent has been of immense service to those who had to rest upon him. The readers of the HERALD do not forget the critical service that he has rendered to the missionaries, when some of their converts were oppressed by fanatics—service which has been gratefully acknowledged here. In the terrible cholera summer, when the Viceroy himself found it convenient to go to Constantinople, Mr. Hale remained at his post in the charge of his colony. The fearless attention which the Christian Powers thus showed to their people was a lesson of the first value to the Orientals.

His correspondence with our government shows the steps by which in successive years the administration of justice has advanced in Egypt, so that just now, by the consent of all the foreign Powers, a common court is established for the litigation in which their subjects are interested. Nothing can be more thorough than the consideration which has been given to this subject, and it is evident that the Khedive's government has been glad to avail itself of the suggestions of a person of Mr. Hale's large experience in administration of this character.

Mr. Hale has chosen to remain in Egypt till this delicate matter has been adjusted and till the canal has been finished. M. de Lesseps is his near friend, and he has been able to study the various fortunes of the canal with the interest of an American well acquainted with our own gigantic public system. No better accounts of its progress exist than are furnished in his letters. If he returns to this country it may be hoped that he will be at liberty to publish some account of it. We remember to have seen it stated somewhere that the late Mr. Burlingame said that Mr. Hale was the best informed and most influential of all the distinguished foreigners in Egypt. Q.

A SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

General Pleasonton used to tell an amusing little Indian story. He was once, while stationed at a frontier post, quite surrounded by threatening bands of Cheyennes. He wished very much to negotiate a treaty with the chiefs, but they were too suspicious or hostile to place themselves in his power. At last he succeeded in capturing a young Indian of rank, whom he held as a hostage. One day this captive, sullenly stalking about the fort, came upon a soldier who, for want of better amusement, was playing with a child's jumping jack. The noble savage was transfixed with wonder and admiration. He watched the antics of the little figure in breathless silence for some minutes, then turned and ran like one mad past the sentinels, leaped all obstructions and escaped from the fort. In an incredibly short time, however, he returned, heading a deputation of chiefs, who, after spending an hour or so in wrapt contemplation of the jumping jack, held a solemn council and negotiated the desired treaty, stipulating as the most important condition that the marvellous little toy should always remain at the fort. Might it not be well to furnish our peace commissioners with a quantity of jumping jacks? They were better, at least, than rifles, tobacco and whiskey.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Little's Invention and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The editor of the official organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is issued from the executive rooms of the great hydra-headed monopoly, continues to evince a great deal of unhappiness and some uncalled for ill nature because you have kindly permitted me to expose through the HERALD the shallow and baseless attempts of the executive officers and the understrappers of that company to prevent the introduction of one of the greatest inventions of the world, with the single exception of the printing press, for disseminating knowledge.

The editor of the *Official Journal*, in the last issue of that mendacious sheet, does me entirely too much honor in writing to the public about "Craig's Automatic Telegraph." I only wish I possessed the genius and scientific knowledge to produce an invention possessing the merits of Mr. Little's automatic telegraph motor and composing tablet, which are destined, beyond the shadow of a doubt in my mind, to work a complete revolution in the telegraph and also in the postal business of the country.

The *Journal* charges that I have seized upon certain features of an old system of telegraphy, long since commended by the editor, and brushed it up to accomplish my "revenges and make money." This is but another form of the assertion so constantly reiterated in the *Journal* during the past few months, the one having been given to the editor in the last annual report of the president of the company to his stockholders, to the effect that the Little automatic telegraph inventions were nothing new and nothing more than had been thoroughly tested by the Western Union Company and its predecessors, and had, in the language of the president, been found to be utterly valueless either in competition or in connection with the Morse hand-key system. The president asserted, and his literary tools and "poke sticks" have reasserted in every conceivable form, officially and unofficially, boldly, like men of principle, and in a mean, insinuating way, like penny-a-liners or true soldiers of fortune as they really are—

1. That the Western Union Company owns all the automatic telegraph machinery in the country.

2. That the company had given it all a "long, thorough and expensive trial," and found it utterly worthless.

3. That automatic telegraph machinery could not be worked upon a wire strung upon poles with other wires.

4. That its transmitting speed does not exceed that of the Morse hand key, except upon short circuits.

5. That it is especially unfitted for press reporting, because only one station can receive at the same time; with several other statements of alleged facts of less importance.

To this long bill of indictment I reply—

1. The Western Union Company does not own any system of automatic telegraphy whatever. The company did agree to purchase the Bain-Hummaston invention, but professing to find out, before paying the money, that the patentees had palmed off upon them a worthless invention they are now trying to find legal means to evade the performance of a contract which they executed with their eyes wide open.

2. The company have not given the Bain-Hummaston or any other system of automatic telegraphy a "long, thorough and expensive trial," for the reason, among others, that the company have never seen any in Europe or America which called for any trial of that kind to enable any man of the least particle of practical telegraph judgment to decide its worthlessness; and if the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company have made "long, thorough and expensive trials" of any automatic machinery they have ever had the control of they must be set down as greater ignoramuses than I had supposed them to be.

3. The Little automatic machines have been worked without the least difficulty over one and four wires, strung upon poles bearing four or five other wires, worked by other systems, during fair, dry weather and during a heavy thunder and rain storm.

4. The tests actually made of the Little automatic telegraph machines, in a single circuit of over 2,000 miles, proved conclusively that we could transmit steadily throughout the day, in that circuit, over 200 words per minute, or 14,000 words per hour (about five columns of the HERALD); while there is authentic testimony to prove that the average rate of speed of Morse operators occupying one wire continually during the day does not exceed eleven to fourteen words per minute, or seven to eight hundred words per hour, in single circuits of 250 miles, and it is utterly impracticable for the Morse lines to be worked in direct circuits, except under very rare circumstances of unexceptionably good weather, a greater distance than about 300 miles, and wholly impossible for them to be worked over 500 miles without the aid of the locks or some other repeater, which retards the writing to such an extent that should eight or ten repeaters be used, as would be necessary to enable the Morse machines to be worked through a wire 2,000 miles in length, the highest rate of speed that could be hoped for would not exceed 400 or 500 words per hour, day by day.

5. Twenty years of unequalled press reporting and an intimate personal knowledge of all the machinery of a newspaper, as printer, publisher and reporter, and also of the business of telegraphy, as operator, builder and owner of lines, and speaking with a full practical knowledge of the Little automatic system, I say, without hesitation or equivocation—

1. That by the Little automatic system of telegraphy one or one thousand stations can be served simultaneously over one wire one hundred or one or two thousand miles in length.

2. We can transmit by our new system one day's proceedings of Congress—say 12,000 words, or five columns of the HERALD—to every town, rain or shine, and into every editorial room in every town, connected by a single wire from Washington to Boston, and throughout the West to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and duplicate it every hour of a month, and all this can be done with the services of one girl in each office where the report is required to be dropped. This same service could not be performed by the Morse or any other system known to the managers of the Western Union Company or the grinder of its hand organ, by the aid of twenty wires and twenty high salaried operators at Washington, and the same or more at every station or editorial room where the report might be required to be dropped. In other words, with our new automatic system, and with the services of one girl at Washington, we can transmit over a single wire to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (and to as many intermediate stations as may be desired) as much newspaper report as can be transmitted by twenty high salaried Morse operators and twenty wires, the same number of operators being also required at every report station on the whole line.

3. The advantages as to speed of the Little automatic system as compared with the Morse system for press reporting on short circuits is as one to twelve and on long circuits, with many drop stations, as one to fifteen or twenty. In this statement I discard the preparation or composing of the report and also copying it out with a pen as the several drop stations—first, because as the reporter can prepare or compose his report with one of our composing tablets as correctly and nearly as rapidly as he can compose with a pen, it is not doubted that editors will instruct their reporters to thus prepare their reports and thereby do nineteen-twentieths of the actual work of telegraphing and saving fifty to seventy-five per cent of the expenses of telegraphing; and, secondly, I discard the copying with a pen at the several stations or editorial rooms for the reason that editors and compositors may and no doubt will prefer to take reports in the telegraph characters as it comes from the automatic machines and thereby save valuable time and the expense of copying, which will be wholly unnecessary, as our machines deliver the report in plain black characters, the reading of which may be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in from two to four hours' time, and with a very small amount of daily practice he can read our writing as well as the best of ordinary manuscript. This is entirely practicable with our system, because our telegraph characters—dots, dashes and spaces—are always made with unerring regularity and exactness, which is quite impossible by the Morse hand key or embossing processes. But should editors prefer to have us prepare or compose their reports to adapt them to our process of transmission, and should they also prefer to have the same delivered to them in manuscript, the advantages, as to expense, of our Little automatic system, as compared with the Morse system, would be as one to two or two and a half for reports on short circuits and few drop stations

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On Wednesday, 5th, and Thursday, 7th April, at 11 o'clock EACH DAY, AT THE EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO. (FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE), NORTHEAST CORNER GREAT JONES STREET AND BROADWAY—NO. 684—POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 Vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New York city Broadway trade, and is warranted in every respect. It comprises Clarences, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, Coupelets, Barouches, Summer Coaches, Park Phaetons, Dog Carts, Victorias, Cabriolets, all seat Family Rockaways, Basket Phaetons, Sundowns, Coupe Rockaways, Light four passenger Rockaways, Depot and Jagger Wagons, light top and no top Buggies, to include several Road Wagons and Trotting do. The trimmings and appointments of the above Vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture and warranted in every respect. Also several sets of Double and Single Harness, made to order, suitable for city use: several strings of Bells, Robes, Rugs, Jacks, Extra Poles, &c.

Also the White Horse carved by the workman of this firm; also the entire Store and Office Fixtures and Furniture, including Desks, Racks, Awnings, Curtains and Shades; Double Iron Safe, by Lillie, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request.

Stock now on exhibition as above.

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Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 11, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the Household Furniture, rare Curiosities and entire

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constituting the last sale of Pictures or objects of Vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the

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The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years, and are

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Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT, while among others are works by CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL, CONAIL, DOMINICHINO, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CLYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the

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"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE
HOUSE OF ISRAEL,"
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On Tuesday, March 29, at 10¾ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 East Nineteenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue,
Handsome Household Furniture, made to order by the best city makers, consisting of

Parlors.—Carved rosewood and black walnut Furniture, en suite, inlaid and gilt and covered in crimson silk brocade; Centre Tables, Etageres, rosewood Boudoir Piano, seven octave; Lace Curtains, Royal Wilton Carpets, inlaid rosewood and tulip wood Cabinet, fine Parians and other Ornaments.

Bedrooms.—Carved black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes and Centre Tables and Chairs and Couch, en suite; Brussels Carpets, Engravings and Ornaments, Hair Mattresses and Bedding of the best quality; also ornamental Cottage Furniture, en suite.

Library and Reception Room.—Green figured Wilton Carpet, Window and Door Draperies, Mantel Ornaments, Couch and Reception Chairs.

Dining Chairs, black walnut Extension Table, Buffet, Wine &c., Chairs in reps, Engravings, fine Plated Ware, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Cutlery, &c. Also the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above were all made to order and are in fine order and but little used.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
House and Lot on East Forty-fifth street and Lots southwest corner of First avenue and Forty-eighth street at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway—East Forty-fifth street, the three story and basement high stoop brick house and Lot, situate on the north side of East Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, No. 217; the house contains modern improvements and is in good order; lot 16.8x 98.8 feet. First avenue, four Lots situate on the southwest corner of Forty-eighth street; each lot 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—THE CELEBRATED United States Hotel Property at Far Rockaway, L. I., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of Michael Mulry and James Mulry, Executors.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST TWELFTH STREET, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATION OF MISHKAN ISRAEL. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, April 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lease of all the three lots of Land, together with the Church Edifice thereon, situate on the south side of Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The lease is from the Stuyvesant estate, 21 years, to run from March 1, 1867, at $1,200 per annum ground rent, covenants of renewal or improvements to be paid for; lots together 75x106.8. The edifice is of stone, well and substantially built, and is well adapted for a church, public institution, factory or warehouse. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine street, or of N. SOLOMON, Esq., No. 223 Broadway.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, AUCTIONEERS,
will sell on THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, the first class brick, French roof Residence of H. Gillen, Esq., two story, with basement and sub-cellar, 15 rooms and conservatory; all modern improvements; splendid view; situate on the brow of Bergen Heights; facilities for reaching the city are unsurpassed. For permits to see the premises apply to THOMAS ALDRIDGE, near the Court House, Hudson City, N. J., or LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

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over $15,000 worth and over 600 lots
of handsome Household Furniture
at 116 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue this (Tuesday) morning, March 29, at 10½ o'clock. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder all the elegant Household Furniture contained in the brown stone residence of W. P. Frost, Esq., consisting of magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, cost $750; elegant Parlor Suits, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Bookcase, Centre Tables, fine Oil Paintings, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Hair and Spring Mattresses; Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Dining, Kitchen and Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods boxed and shipped. Take Broadway stages or cars, or Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, and stop corner Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

ANNUAL SPRING AUCTION SALE OF THE GRAND collection of
American Oil Paintings
and Crystal Medallions, from the American Art Gallery. J. RODOLPH LEVISON, Auctioneer, will sell the entire collection on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, March 30, 31 and April 1, in the store 631 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. The catalogue embraces choice gems from American river and lake views, Historical, Scriptural Subjects, Fruit, Figure and Flower Pieces, all magnificently framed in fine gold leaf, which are sold together.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOSIERY GOODS, &C.
We will offer on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 10 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. LOUIS EBB & CO., by order of A. WORMSER, Esq., assignee,
consisting in part of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GERMANTOWN GOODS, &C., &C.,
in such assortments and varieties as are usually found in a first class jobber's stock.
To be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of the assignee. Attention of buyers is invited.
Catalogues and goods will be ready on morning of sale.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
A rare opportunity for housekeepers,
at private residence 12 East Tenth street.
Magnificent and costly Household Furniture,
brilliant toned 7⅓ octave four round corner Pianoforte, rich'y gilded and carved Parlor Suits, Cabinets, Etageres; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks,
at public auction,
at the elegant five story residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue,
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, March 29, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Velvet, Brussels medallion Carpets; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Drawing Room Suits, richly carved and gilded, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; walnut Suits, covered with striped and plain reps; Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Etageres, Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Sideboard, Extension Table; Glass, China and Silver Ware; Table Cutlery; Kitchen and Servants' Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B—Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

A.—MARSHAL'S SALE.—FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—A. M. CRISTADAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell Wednesday, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 497 Broadway, corner Howard, a large collection of fine Oil Paintings, French, Italian, Dusseldorf and American schools, embracing historical, scriptural, marine and other choice subjects. Catalogues at sale. Trade and private buyers will do well to attend above sale, as every lot will be positively sold without reserve. By order of JOHN HILLIARD, Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE.—OIL PAINTINGS—BY CATALOGUE.
P. LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction this day, March 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 50 Nassau street, a choice collection of Oil Paintings, by American and European artists. Connoisseurs are invited. On view from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), March 29, at
113 West Twenty-seventh street,
commencing at 11 o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in the four story private residence of Brizell Roosen Martin, Esq., consisting of one rich rosewood Pianoforte, made to order; cost $750; four magnificent Parlor Suits, Centre Table, Bookcase, Etageres, style Louis XIV.; two French Pier Mirrors, Oil Paintings, rich bronze Figures, rich Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Hair and Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Red Linen, fine Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c. All goods must be removed twenty-four hours after sale. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers. N. B.—This is a large and genuine sale. Will be sold to highest bidder.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE.—FURNITURE, NEW AND second hand. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell this day (Tuesday), March 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 497 Broadway, corner Howard, a large variety of new and second hand Furniture, consisting of Chamber Suits, Parlor, Dining and Library Suits, Sideboards, Etageres, Amoire a Glace, Wardrobes, Extension and Centre Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Office Desks, Hair Mattresses, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, Parian and Bronze Ornaments, Clocks, &c.; also one upright Piano, by Stodart, and one square Piano, by Lindeman. Catalogues at sale. By order of F. Davis, mortgagee. Housekeepers and private buyers invited, as the sale is positive. Goods stored free of charge until May; also packed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
At the elegant brown stone residence,
No. 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock,
on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, March 29,
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Dining Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Pianoforte, Statuary, Silverware and many rare, costly Works of Art,
at public auction.
The house furnished less than six months
and
at a cost of $20,000.
A rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

Drawing Room furniture, covered crimson gold, green gold, satin brocade, Window Curtains to match; rosewood Secretaire Bookcase, Etagere, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet Tables, Canterbury, Encoignures, Jardiniere, Music Box, Velvet Medallion Carpets, bronze ormulu Chandeliers, Paintings by eminent artists; artistic bronze Statuary, lace Curtains; superb Clock, runs one month; marble Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated city maker, Stool, Cover, Music Books. Dining Room—Extension Table, Sideboard, ruby Glassware, silver Castors, Tureens, Basket, Dinner, Tea Service, Chinaware, Table Cutlery, Linens, Lounges, Turkish Reclining Chairs, Chambers—Rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, hair spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes. Also all the Furniture servants' apartments. Catalogues at house. Every facility for packing and removing goods.

AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, AT 457 SIXTH avenue, one of Wilder's Safes, medium size; Desk; Glass Cases, &c.; also Household Furniture. Sale at 11 A. M.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
SALESROOMS 104 LIBERTY AND 111 CEDAR ST.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.
On Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of Household Furniture, &c., including Parlor and Chamber Suits; also Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Centre and Extension Tables, Bookcases, Beds and Bedding, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Buffets, Hall Stands, Crockery, Glass, Paintings, &c.

AUCTION SALE—THURSDAY, MARCH 31 AND FOLlowing days, of the entire Contents of the Old Curiosity Shop, 1,239 Broadway, New York, consisting of a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture of every description, Clocks, Bronzes, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, Books, Silverplated Ware, rare Engravings, Play Bills, Portraits of Washington, Antique Furniture, Convex Mirror, Articles of Vertu, &c., &c., at 10½ o'clock each day. Now on exhibition. JOHN R. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. Horse Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &C., ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
225 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30,
10½ o'clock,
the entire Furniture contained in the private residence No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street, comprising in part very fine solid rosewood Parlor Suits, in silk reps, with Curtains to match; rich carved rosewood Centre Tables, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rich Buhl Cabinet, Chinese Secretary and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Mantel Ornaments, rich Velvet and Wilton Carpets, &c.; richly carved black walnut Buffet, made to order by Dessior, with extension Table and Dining Chairs to match; very rich Sheffield Plated Ware, Chilton and Glass Ware, carved black walnut Hallstand, Velvet Stair Carpets, elegant carved solid rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Enamelled Cottage Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, curled hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, &c.

Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, oak Dining Suit and Bookcase, Clock, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEERS.
A CARD.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCES OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING. WILL ALSO HOLD TRI-WEEKLY SALES OF FURNITURE AT THEIR OLD AND WELL KNOWN STAND, 37 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FINE STATUARY, MARBLE VASES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, ARTICLES OF VERTU.
Second day's sale of
Seginew, Sandoline & Co.'s importation.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. Horse Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Handsome Household Furniture,
rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet and
Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Thursday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 120 East Twenty-third street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, the entire Furniture contained in said house.
Particulars in time.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.—SALESroom No. 2 West Fourteenth street; office 82 Fifth avenue.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Wednesday, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the private residence, 487 West Twenty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues,
Rich carved rosewood Parlor Suits, in crimson brocatel; rich carved marble top Centre Table, Etageres, Bookcases; black walnut Bedstead, Bureaus, Washstand, Commodes, curled hair Mattresses, feather Pillows, Bolsters; rich carved black walnut Dining Room Furniture, viz.:—Black walnut marble top Buffet, Extension Tables, black walnut Dining Suits in reps, black walnut Library Suits in crimson reps, Tables; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Matting, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains and Cornice, Shovels, Stoves, together with a large assortment of Kitchen Utensils.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE, 82 Fifth avenue; salesroom, No. 2 West Fourteenth street.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Tuesday, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Sixty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, genteel Household Furniture, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Mirrors, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.; Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, black walnut Buffet, Extension Tables, Lounges, China and Glass Ware, Bookcases.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 tons Scranton Coal
at public auction, on Wednesday, March 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Seventh
Mortgage Sale of Elegant Cabinet Furniture,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
this day, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, 60 Liberty street one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first class Furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris made Furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.
Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.
The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
J. CAMPBELL & CO. will sell this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Waverley place, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, by manuscript catalogue, all and entire the very desirable Household Furniture contained in that large private residence, viz.:—Parlor, Bedroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture; walnut carved Parlor Suits, in reps; French Plate and other Mirrors, desirable Bedroom Furniture, in walnut and cottage style; French mahogany and walnut Bedsteads, walnut and marble top Bureaus and Washstands; marble Centre, Side Leaf, Extension and other Tables; other Bedsteads, Washstands, Lounges, Sofas, Haircloth Rockers and other Chairs; Mirrors, Hair and other Mattresses; Bedding, Pillows and Bolsters; Blankets and Counterpanes; fine Paintings and Engravings; fine Carpets in quantity—Brussels, Ingrain, Three-Ply and Stair do.; Oilcloths, Linen Shades, Curtains, &c.; desirable Dining Room and Kitchen Goods; Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues worthy attention early at residence. Buyers and dealers are especially invited. No postponement on account of weather. N. B.—The reliable auction house of Campbell & Co. will continue to give special attention to sales of furniture. Office 369 Bowery.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Large sale of elegant Household Furniture, Pianos, &c., this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, consisting of solid rosewood Parlor Suit, 10 pieces, with slip covers in crimson and maroon brocatel; walnut Parlor and Library Suits, covered in plain and fancy reps; superb Turkish Lounges and Chairs, rosewood and walnut marble top Centre Tables, Extension Dining Tables, marble top Buffets, Dining Chairs; walnut, rosewood and chestnut Chamber Suits; Hair Mattresses; China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also,
at 12 o'clock, one Chickering 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte; also one 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, four round corners, a superb instrument; two iron Safes, three large French plate Oval Mirrors, Mantel Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, &c. All to be peremptorily sold.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 10 o'clock, at 154 Bleecker street, corner of Thompson, large stock Human Hair, Hair Goods, Waterfalls, Switches, Fancy Goods, Fixtures, Furniture, Show Cases, Tables, Tools, &c., of hairdressing saloon and saleroom, in lots.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 231 Third avenue.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 2 o'clock, at 416 East Fifteenth street, Stock and Fixtures, Cases, Furniture, &c., in lots.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 231 Third avenue.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
This day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock,
regular sale of fine Horses and Carriages. For full descriptions see under head of Horses and Carriages.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD FURniture, &c., &c., to-morrow (Wednesday), March 30, at No. 300 East Ninth street, corner of Second avenue, the entire Furniture of the private residence. It will comprise the usual assortment of Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Basement goods. More full particulars to-morrow. On Thursday, March 31, elegant Furniture, in Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Catalogues in time.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY GEORGE HOLBROOK, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE 515 Third avenue. Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of Dr. Paul S. Kuypers, deceased, northeast corner of Ninth street and Second avenue, all the Furniture of above residence, consisting of Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Piano, 6⅔ octave, by Groverstein; Dining and Kitchen Furniture, &c. By order of Roseline Brink and P. H. Brink, Administrators.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Vesey street, large stock of Notions, Hosiery, Cutlery, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Loomdice, Crash Towels, Fancy Soaps, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT private residence. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 209 East Fiftieth street, the entire Furniture contained in said house, comprising Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth through house, Mirrors, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Dining Room and Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale. By order of Administratrix.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
RECEIVER'S SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE ENTIRE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO., 92 AND 94 LIBERTY STREET, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AND FOLLOWING DAYS UNTIL DISPOSED OF.

This stock comprises every variety of choice Wines and Liquors, some of which are very old and rare and well worthy the attention of hotel keepers, grocers, liquor dealers and private connoisseurs; also all the Store Fixtures and Furniture, Iron Safes, &c. Descriptive catalogues will be ready Monday morning and may be had on application at the office of the auctioneer, 89 Church street, or at the offices of Morgan & Hanrahan, 14 and 16 Wall street.
TERMS OF SALE CASH.
JAMES F. MORGAN, DANIEL H. HANRAHAN,
ATTORNEY. RECEIVER.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, SELL this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Bowery, Fixtures of a Butcher's shop; Marble Slabs, Benches, Racks, Oyster Counter, Scales, Blocks, &c.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.
By S. HERMAN & CO.
Marshal's sale of Shirts, on Thursday, March 31, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery; about 100 dozen of gents' white linen bosom Shirts, in lots to suit dealers.
By order of S. SCHIELE, City Marshal.

J. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—RECEIVER'S sale.—By order of the Supreme Court I will sell, through JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, at auction, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 22, on the premises, No. 104 Fulton street, New York, all of the Stock, Tools, Machinery, Book Accounts, Bills Receivable and any other property now in the hands of the undersigned, belonging to the firm of Edward E. Brown, envelope manufacturer, at 104 Fulton street, New York. A. DOUGHERTY, Receiver.
The above sale postponed until April 2, 1870, same time and place.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, March 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at 23 and 25 East Twelfth street, livery stable, Coaches, Wagons, Harness, &c., consisting of three close Coaches, one Rockaway, light Wagons, Horses, Harness &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, MARCH 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 354 and 356 West Eighteenth street, mortgage sale of the effects of a coal yard, consisting of 3 bay Horses, 4 coal Carts, 4 sets Harness, coal Screens, Iron Safe, Desks, Furniture; and immediately after, at No. 339 West Fourteenth street, one black Mare, Fairbanks' Scales and Weights.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Counter, Store Fixtures, &c.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE Agent, office 515 Washington street.—Household Furniture.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, entire Furniture contained in dwelling 233 Hudson street, consisting of mahogany and walnut Furniture, mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Hall Oilcloths, Extension Table, Dining and Kitchen Furniture. &c. Personal attention given to sales of furniture at private residences during the season. Twenty years' experience. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.
Wednesday, March 30, at 10½ A. M., at 410 Cumberland street, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, two walnut Parlor Suits, in brocatel; rosewood Piano, Pier Mirrors, rosewood and walnut marble-top Chamber Sets, oak extension Tables and Chairs, Brussels Carpets, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—RESTAURANT, DINING SALOON and Hotel Fixtures.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell this day (Tuesday), March 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the well known Clarke's Restaurant and Hotel, 613 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, comprising elegant bar, oyster and lunch Counters, 5 elegant Mirror Bar Backs, costly Ale Pump Regulators, Bar Glasses, 12 gas Chandeliers, outdoor gas Lamps and Posts, marble top Tables, Chairs, Silver Ware, Table and Bed Linen, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Kettles, &c.; also Furniture contained in 12 bedrooms, comprising Brussels Carpet, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Oilcloth, Mattresses, &c. By order of R. Packard, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Also for sale, Goodwill and five years' Lease of premises.

MARSHAL'S SALE,
ROBERTS & McGUIRE
will sell by auction, at 154 West Broadway,
on TUESDAY, March 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
the Stock and Fixtures of an Awning Factory.
Also an extra large Liberty Pole.
By order of JOHN C. LYST, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 354 West Thirty-seventh street, the contents of a Liquor Store, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Counters, Shelving, Furniture, &c. Also two years' Lease of premises.
By order P. FEENEY, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MILLINERY GOODS.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street,
will sell this day, at 10 o'clock,
Ribbons, Bonnet Velvet, Velvet Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, &c.
By order of P. Feeney, City Marshal.

PUBLIC SALE—REAL ESTATE, &C., AT THE RESIdence of H. Westbrook, Ridgewood, N. J., Wednesday, March 30, at 12 M., several fine Building Sites; also five or more acres, with good buildings, beautifully located; terms very easy; trains leave foot Chambers street, Erie Railroad, 8½ and 10 A. M., return 3 and 6 P. M.; excursion tickets, 25c. Also some fine Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., will be sold.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of unredeemed goods, consisting of Silk Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Coats, Pants, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order B. J. Fry, 116 avenue C.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Diamond Rings, Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Gold Guard and Fob Vest Chains, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Silver and Plated Ware and other valuable goods. By order of A. E. Barnard, 438 Third avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street,
will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of R. Simpson & Co., 195 Bowery.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE AUCTIONEER,
Office 82 Fifth avenue.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on Wednesday, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of H. TEXTOR, 650 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-eighth street, who is retiring from business; the balance of his stock unsold from last sale, viz:—
Rosewood Parlor Suits, in muslin;
Black walnut Bedroom Suit,
Black Walnut Dining Suits,
Rich rosewood inlaid Cabinets, Etagere, Buffets, Extension Tables, Secretaries, &c.; fancy Chairs, in reps and muslin; Lounges.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS, THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock precisely, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Charles Harvey, of Baltimore, and sold by order of the executors, Messrs. W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer, 90 well selected Works, by celebrated American and foreign artists. Now on free exhibition every day and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, 88 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OFFICE FURNITURE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday) at 12½ o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a quantity of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Tables.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BAKER'S SHOP.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 1,085 Third avenue, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a Bakery; also Horse and Wagon.
PETER BOWE, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THOS. G. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 23 Chambers street, will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease (four years to run from next May). Stock and Fixtures of the first class Bar, Oyster

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2D AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 70TH ST., OVER THE grocery store.—Two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call for two days.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference.

7 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a first class family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

10 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, 12TH ST.—A respectable woman as good plain cook in a private boarding house. Best city reference.

28 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from last employer.

42 STANTON ST., CORNER OF FORSYTH ST.—A respectable young woman, German, as first class cook in an American family; understands cooking and baking of all kinds; can speak good English.

49 WILLETT ST.—AS ORDER COOK FOR CITY OR country. Call for two days.

57 FORSYTH ST., UP STOOP, FRONT ROOM.—AS FIRST class cook.

95 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objection to do washing in a small family. Call for two days.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN IN ONE house; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; the other a good chambermaid and waitress: city reference; no objection to city or country.

101 EAST 4TH ST.—A NEAT AND COMPETENT woman as cook or laundress; city or country; good city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

115 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as waitress and chambermaid, willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 24TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a private boarding house.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; good reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer months; city reference from last place. Call for two days.

134 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, sisters, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference given if required. Call or address.

142 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE MILK DEPOT.—TWO respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

161 WEST 35D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOman as good meat and pastry cook in a private family; willing to do a little washing if required; city reference.

163 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a first class baker; best city reference.

170 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A RESpectable woman as cook and to assist with washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

200 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of cooking, can make good bread and biscuit; no one keeping boarders need apply; best of city references from her last place.

203 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As first class cook; understands her business; will go to a hotel, boarding house or restaurant; city reference; city or country.

203 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class cook; understands her business; is a good baker; will assist in washing. City references.

204 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and will assist in coarse washing and ironing; best city references. Call for two days.

206 GREEN ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COLORED cook in a private family or first class boarding house. Inquire for two days.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the very best city reference from her last place.

209 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS EXCELLENT plain cook of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good reference.

211 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A young woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to first class boarding house; good city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 18.—A young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

222 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate baker; good city reference.

222 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO GIRLS; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in an American private family; no other need apply; be best city reference from their last place.

225 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

232 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A DRESSmaker would like a few more customers by the day.

240 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

245 WEST 23D ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman as good cook; good biscuit baker, washer and ironer. Good reference.

252 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women: one as cook, the other as chambermaid; have good city references.

255 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A respectable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference.

2952 6TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do cooking and the coarse washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

311 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., third floor.—Two young women; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do general housework; city reference.

316 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; has the best city reference.

320 WEST 27TH ST., REAR.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first class cook in all branches; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

325 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a small private family; has no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

336 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city references.

348 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable young Protestant girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in fine washing; city reference. Call for two days.

351 LAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as cook, washer and ironer in the city or country; understands milk and butter; has a boy 15 years old and wishes him with her; good reference. Call for two days.

351 WEST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TWO respectable young girls, cousins, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen on Tuesday.

352 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first class cook in all its branches; meats, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first class waitress; both understand their business; no objections to the country; best references. Call for two days.

353 EAST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable Protestant girl as first class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best city references from last place. Can be seen for two days.

360 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as cook in some good, steady family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; if required will assist in washing; good city reference. Call or address.

376 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN, IN CROCKERY store.—A Protestant girl, with best city reference, as cook or to do general housework in a small private family.

3941 BOWERY, TRUNK STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good city references. Call for two days.

397 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class cook; has the best city reference from her last employer. Call or address.

409 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two young women in same family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understand their business thoroughly; or both would do the housework of a small family; five years' reference from last place.

422 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to a boarding house; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

444 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer or as laundress, in a private family; best city reference.

451 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., rear.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, to do washing and ironing or general housework in a small family; first class reference.

452 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—Two young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best city reference.

485 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two young women, one as a first class cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; twelve years' city reference.

Cooks, &c.

522 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do cooking alone; good city reference.

624 17TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A widow and her daughter, 14 years old; good cook, washer and ironer and understands her work well; good reference.

776 2D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.; SECOND floor.—A respectable young German woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family.

1.471 3D AV., CORNER 85D ST., OVER GROCERY.—A Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; four years' city reference. Call for two days.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S

"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL."

WILL BE FOUND IN THE TELEGRAM CARTOON TO-MORROW.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS IMMENSE HIT IN WEDNESDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAM.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and assist in washing and ironing or waiting in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

6 RECTOR ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing. Call for one week.

10 PRINCE ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days.

26 BEDFORD ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girls as chambermaid or waitress, or plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; four years' reference from her last place.

27 BEDFORD ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or child's nurse.

33 WEST 24TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

40 EAST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the care of children; is a very nice scholar; is capable of teaching them if required. Can be seen from 10 to 1.

44 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Good reference.

46 WEST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent girl as chambermaid and to assist at fine washing; can do French duting if required; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

65 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF 18TH ST.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing, in a respectable family; can be seen for four days if not engaged.

85 FORSYTH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamberwork or housework; has lived out in the old country.

109 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or to take care of children. Call or address for three days.

112 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days.

122 40TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADway.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last place. Call or address.

123 EAST 12TH ST.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's.

123 7TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse; best city reference from last place.

126 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to help with the washing, or waiting alone; good references. Can be seen for two days.

134 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed from Ireland, as chambermaid and plain sewer or chambermaid and nurse; has always lived in a first class gentleman's family in Ireland; would like to live with a nice American family.

136 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a first class private family; city reference.

140 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

141 EAST 12TH ST., ROOM NO. 7, REAR.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid; would assist in the washing or do plain sewing; city references.

145 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; good city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

145 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av., top floor, front.—As chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

146 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

147 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do the fine washing; best city reference from last place.

152 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework for a small American family. Call for two days.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork or waiting and to assist at the washing and ironing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

157 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing, or to take care of growing children. Good city reference.

158 EAST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 6. A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

174 WAVERLEY PLACE, IN THE BASEMENT.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

202 WEST 26TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO chamberwork or light housework; best city reference.

209 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS: one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other to take care of children.

217 EAST 35TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A YOUNG girl as nurse or chambermaid and nurse; good city reference.

220 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has city references. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good city reference.

222 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; is a good plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best city reference.

226 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last place.

228 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has good city reference from her last place.

234 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference from her last place.

237 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

241 WEST 22D ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as waitress in a private family; best city reference.

241 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., in the story.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to mind children; would do general housework for a small, nice family; good reference from last employer.

246 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or to mind children and do plain sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call for two days.

248 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

259 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist at washing.

263 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

2951 6TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

296 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

299 6TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., MILlinery store.—A respectable young girl as competent chambermaid in a private family; is willing and obliging; city reference if required.

301 EAST 59TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., THIRD floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

302 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

308 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RErespectable girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; good city reference.

309 44TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., IN the rear.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

310 EAST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class chambermaid in a private family; best city reference.

310 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; would assist in washing or waiting; can take care of children; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address M. M., for two days.

312 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has two years' reference.

312 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent young girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist in taking care of children and do plain sewing; best city reference.

318 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference from her last place. Call for two days.

321 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid; lives in private family; is obliging and willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days.

322 EAST 24TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, as chambermaid.

331 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

333 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—AS competent chambermaid and fine washer; can flute by hand and machine; best city references.

334 3D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference from her last place.

335 WEST 25TH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

336 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

337 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good city reference from her last place.

338 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do up stairs work and waiting. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., room No. 6.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

347 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has four years' best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

351 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; two years' references from her last place.

351 WEST 24TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, WITH GOOD recommendations, as chambermaid and cook; would like to live together in the city. Can be seen at their present employer's.

387 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; good city reference from last place.

431 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference. Call for two days.

442 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to take care of children; good city reference.

453 2D AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

468 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would make herself generally useful in a private family; has good reference from her last place.

548 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

568 BROOME ST., NEAR HUDSON.—AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing in a country gentleman's family residing south of this city; has a machine; refers to a family where she lived 13 years.

607 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH AVS.—A Protestant German girl as chambermaid in a small American family. Miss LEMMERMAN.

624 EAST 17TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and sewer or waitress in a first class private family; best city reference from her last place.

632 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl to do up stairs work and take care of children.

846 2D AV., NEAR 46TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, back.—A young girl as chambermaid, and understands sewing on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

894 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., second story, front room.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly and can give unexceptionable city reference.

902 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress.

1.441 2D AV., BETWEEN 78TH AND 80TH STS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or, if not, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call for three days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

41 3D AV., NEAR 10TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO understands cutting, fitting and trimming in the latest fashion, would like a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on machine.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's or Wheeler & Wilson's machine would like a few engagements to go out by the day; understands dressmaking and trimming perfectly and all kinds of family sewing; also shirt making. Call on or address Miss E. L.

100 BEDFORD ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wants a few more customers at her own house; understands cutting and making all kinds ladies' and children's undergarments, infants robes, &c; also shirtmaking and repairing. Mrs. LEARY.

105 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A young girl as nice sewer in a Christian family; is kind to children.

114 WEST 18TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. A RErespectable young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; can give the best reference.

127 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can operate on the Florence, Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can finish all kinds of dresses after the dressmaker; good city reference.

145 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress by the month; understands cutting and fitting dresses and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's new improved and glass foot sewing machine; has seven years' reference. Call for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., SECOND floor.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day or week in private families. Call or address.

156 EAST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAker wishes a few more engagements in private families by the day; best city reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

173 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; to go out by the day; would like a limited number of customers; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can cut and fit for children.

213 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day in private families. Call or address.

213 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A fashionable dress and cloak maker to work in private families by the day or week. Call or address as above.

226 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTED, dressmaking and family sewing.

226 EAST 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO WORK AT dressmaking and board with the family. Call or address.

234 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—AS first class dressmaker; can work on four different machines.

241 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; good reference.

251 WEST 33TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day or week; would do all kinds of family sewing at her own home by hand or machine. Call all the week.

274 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A FRENCH WOMAN to go out by the day in private families as dressmaker. Can be seen for one week.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable girl as thorough seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be well recommended; would like to go to Europe this summer.

336 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS. top floor.—A dressmaker by the day or week in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses.

337 2D AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as dressmaker, and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; winter and spring suits, $5, upward; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address.

344 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker in a family; can cut and fit. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

377 8D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN THE fancy store.—An American Protestant young girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or to take care of growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Call for two days.

445 2D AV.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE TO make a few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call for Miss WALSH.

474 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., ROOM No. 8, third floor.—An operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine would like a few more customers by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing.

474 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TWO flights up, room No. 8.—A young lady would like a few more customers; will go out by the day; is a good plain sewer.

476 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—AN experienced operator would like the work of a few more families by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; good city reference.

513 7TH AV., NEAR 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young girl to go out to sew by the day or as plain seamstress in a private family.

522 3D AV., CORNER 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or to take care of children; is a good seamstress; has best city references.

527 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; willing to do the chamberwork and fine sewing; can sew on dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on machine; has the very best city reference; no objection to go by the day, week or month; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days.

534 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements in private families, by the day or week, with or without her own machine; does all kinds of underclothes; wages moderate.

569 3D AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO go out by the day or week to do plain sewing in private families. Inquire in the store.

628 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS; can operate and understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; best city reference.

715 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 41ST ST., IN THE millinery store.—An experienced dressmaker who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming ladies' and misses' dresses desires a few more engagements by the day in families; would make walking suits, &c., in the latest styles at home.

A YOUNG LADY TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week at dressmaking; a good fitter and trimmer; good reference. Address M. T., Herald office.

DRESSMAKERS AND SEAMSTRESSES WILL SAVE two-thirds of their time in tucking on the sewing machine by using "Bostock's patent Self-acting Tuck Creaser;" cost $3. This simple and complete apparatus accurately measures and marks each succeeding tuck, of any width, while the previous tuck is being stitched, makes no noise, will not injure the most delicate fabric. Sold by BOSTOCK & CO., room No. 2, 599 Broadway, New York. Send for descriptive circular. Agents wanted. Large profits.

TO FAMILIES.—ONE OF THE BEST OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, formerly of their office, who has done best sample work, will again go out to families by the day or week; those engaging may be referred to ladies for whom the handsomest trousseaux and layettes have been cut and made; ladies' and misses' fine organdie and thin dresses cut, fitted and made handsomely; family sewing understood in all its branches; no objection to a short distance from the city. Address for two days H. L. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, A few more customers by the day; can operate on four machines; the best city reference. Call on or address M. F., 363 Lenox place, West 23d st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON A Wheeler & Wilson machine, to go out by the day or week, in private families. Address L. M. CARROLL, station E, 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

8 JONES ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

10 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

69 WEST 42TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

99 HOUSTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

110 CHARLTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; good reference. Call for one day.

128 8TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do housework for a small private family; can come well recommended.

148 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable woman to do general housework or as laundress; also her little girl, 14 years old, to do light waiting or take care of a baby; no objection to country; good city references. Can be seen to-day.

161 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

208 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two or three persons; city reference.

209 EAST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook and a first class washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's.

210 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference.

225 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

242 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework; has best references.

270 6TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, over Buren's liquor store.—A respectable young girl to do housework in a small family; best city reference.

319 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for one day.

321 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

338 48TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging; good reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM NO. 3.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small American family. Call on or address M. RICE.

346 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

351 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

415 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; has best city reference.

429 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook; good city reference.

431 WEST 15TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, TO do housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

510 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good reference.

6521 7TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, 18 years old, to assist in doing light housework or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

776 3D AV., ROOM 52.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Good city reference.

911 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS., FIRST floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small American family. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY, ACcustomed to the care of a large house, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, in city or country, where the housekeeping will be under her sole control; excellent references given. Address A. B. D.

49 3D AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE MARRIED WOman, without children, would like to engage in advance to take charge of a gentleman's house during absence in the country or Europe; testimonials for respectability, &c. Address.

143 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RErespectable American woman wants to take care of a gentleman's house for the summer, or to do the work of a small family; city reference.

401 9TH AV.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

1.475 3D AV., PRIVATE ENTRANCE.—AN AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or other similar position; country preferred; reference exchanged. Call or address.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper; no objection to children. Address, for one week, HOME, Herald office.

A LADY (WIDOW OF A MERCHANT) WOULD BE pleased to take charge of a gentleman's house; is a most thorough housekeeper and refers to highly respectable business men in this city, who have resided under her charge for several years; no remuneration is required for her services, her only object being to have a home for herself and little girl. Address S., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, a widower preferred; no objection to children; good references given and required. Address H. E. T., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

2 CLARKE ST., ONE BLOCK EAST OF VARICK.—Washing, ironing and mending done in a superior manner and on reasonable terms. H. E. STANTON.

44 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday.

44 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AVS.—A competent young woman as good plain washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference.

69 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD GO out by the day to do washing and ironing; understands all kinds of French duting; best city reference. Call for one week.

115 WEST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do some chamberwork; no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

122 40TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADway.—A respectable girl as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be se

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—WITH BEST CITY REFERences. Call from 8 to 10 A. M. at 47 West 29th st.

A COOK WANTED—AT 36 WEST 22D ST., TO ASSIST with washing in winter; must understand buttermaking; country in summer; city reference required.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH PERMANENT family seamstress wanted.—Apply at 245 East 14th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 218 Lexington av., near 38th st.

A PLAIN COOK, THAT IS WILLING TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing; must have good city references. Apply at 231 East 60th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A.—FIFTY EXPERT PARASOL HANDS WANTED, on fine lined work; work given out to responsible parties and neat sewers. 70th Broadway, third floor.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. None need call but those fully competent to do the very best work in a superior manner. Call for three days at No. 8 East 18th st.

CRAPE HANDS WANTED—AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

DRESS AND MANTLE CUTTER WANTED—FOR A first class house, near Niagara Falls. Must be a perfect fitter, with good taste for trimming and competent to take full charge of department. Terms liberal. Address, stating where last employed, J. T., room 53 Brandreth House.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMily, to cook, wash and iron and do down stairs work. Apply at 421 West 26th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. At 46 Downing st., between Varick and Bedford sts.

LACE WORKERS WANTED—AT MILES & GIBBS', 127 Grand st. None but experienced hands need apply.

SALESWOMEN.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERY SALESwomen. Apply to Mrs. D. J. POWER, 19½ Division st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS FOR THREE MONTHS. Apply at No. 9 East 14th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply at No. 28 East 41st st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Apply at 11 East 41st st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, WITH CITY reference. Call at 60 West 23d st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron for four in family, at 322 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small family. Apply at 407 West 26th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER OF SHORT straw collars. DUXON BROTHERS, 378 Pearl st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small American family. 242 East 62d st.

WANTED—A NURSE PERFECTLY COMPETENT TO take charge of children. Reference required. 351 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE TO ASsist in light work; references required. Apply at 145 West 53d st.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. APPLY AT 56 West 24th st. Miss Zaar will please call, her address was forgotten.

WANTED—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMbermaid; city reference required. Call at 24 West 16th st. after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of two little boys and do sewing. Apply at 108 East 16th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST with the washing and ironing in a small family. Apply at 112 East 26th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook and have good city references. Apply at 32 Macdougal st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GERMAN, FRENCH OR Swiss girl for general housework. Call at 60 2d av., between 8 and 12 A. M., to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND ASSISTANT chambermaid; city references required. Apply at 10 East 24th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, 12 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE, to make herself generally useful in a small American family. Apply at 163 East 82d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, EXPECTED to assist at chamberwork. Call at 54 East 42th st., on Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, ONE WILLING to assist in the coarse washing and having city reference may apply at 65 Park av., near 38th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; one accustomed to take charge of a young infant; best reference required. 85 East 53d st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references required. Apply at 76 Rivington st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, FIRST CLASS FAMILY, A chambermaid and waitress; one who will do plain sewing preferred; city reference. 304 West 34th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply to-day at 155 West 32d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID FOR A small private German family; must come well recommended. Call at 324 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, TO GO to a Southern city; liberal inducements will be offered. Call immediately on D. M. SCOTT, 532 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 71 6th av., in the store. F. HARRIS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; MUST UNderstand her work thoroughly and come well recommended. Apply at 38 East 38th st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS AND NEAT sewers on neck ties and bows. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference required. Call at basement door, No. 9 West 37th st.

WANTED—IN A LARGE PRIVATE FAMILY, A woman to wash and iron; must understand her business. Apply at 52 West 17th st., from 9 to 12 Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO ATTEND A CHILD two years old and to assist in light housework. Apply at 222 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs., after 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—COLORED WAITRESS AND TO ASSIST IN chamberwork; must be competent. Also a colored cook, to go to the country—Orange, N. J. Apply at 42 East 21st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also chambermaid and waitress, to assist in the washing, &c. Protestants, with city reference. 17 East 24th st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY, CLEANLY WOMAN, TO DO plain cooking and assist with washing. None but those who understand their business need apply, this day, with references, at 214 East 18th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. None but those having good city references need apply at 324 West 18th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4. Wages $10 per month.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply to-day, from 10 to 2, at 321 10th av., corner 33d st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT CAN CUT and fit ladies' dresses and can operate on a machine. Inquire at 223 East Broadway, with references, for two days. Mrs. HYMES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress, who can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 9 West 25th st., between 5 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN SPEAK English, with good city references, to attend a child over three years old. Call before 12 in the morning or after 7 in the evening at 514 5th av., corner of 43d st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, A young, strong girl, for general housework; wages $14. None but an active, willing girl, with references, need apply at 160 Fort Green place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, FOR WASHington, D. C. None but an expert need apply. Best salary guaranteed. Best reference required. Address H. SCHWARZ & CO., 206 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred. One wishing a permanent home, with good city references, may apply at 76 Cortlandt st., on Wednesday, between 8½ and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 62 EAST 49TH ST., TWO YOUNG WOmen, French, Scotch, English or American, of good character and references, to go to Austin, Texas, for a limited time, with a small family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress.

WANTED—A NURSE, EITHER ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, Protestant, fully competent to take care of a young child; must be kind and gentle and able to be especially watchful at night; must have city reference. Address for two days, stating qualifications, A., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; A HEALTHY YOUNG woman who has plenty of good milk, and no humbug, can find a very good situation, with good wages; child three weeks old; she must be well recommended. Apply at 54 West 22d st., between 9 and 10 o'clock only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence as waiter in a private family; good city references. Address WAITER.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, would like a situation as gardener; he is willing and obliging and has no objection to help generally around a gentleman's residence; has four years' good reference from his last employer. Call for two days.

349 FEST 35TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR, front.—A man and wife; the man understands the care of horses and cows or work on a farm; the woman to do housework, milk and take care of the butter. Call on or address PAT. FARRELL.

968 3D AV., OR B. O., 916 BROADWAY.—AS BUTLER and waiter; a first class man; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; only families paying good wages may apply.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN SOME light, respectable employment; writing of any kind preferred. Address HOPE, Brooklyn Post office.

A STRONG, ABLE BODIED MAN WANTS A SITUAtion; he understands the care of horses and can do anything; is willing and obliging; either city or country. Address J. M., box 171 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE WEST WANTS A SITUAtion; is a good, careful, sober hand; understands the care of horses and can drive and milk; would make himself useful; country preferred. Address J. W., Herald office.

AN ITALIAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, FROM THE NORTH of Italy, who speaks and writes English, French, German and Italian, wants a situation in a store or manufactory. Address 128 Hoffman House.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED, DESIRES A SITUation as assistant barkeeper; good at writing and figures. Call at James Shanley's, corner of 15th st. and 10th avenue.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN MARRIED MAN (no family), 30 years of age, always been on a farm, wants a situation to take charge of a farm, or would work one on shares; is willing to work; can give good reference. Address FARMER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO take care of a horse and carriage and work in the garden and make himself generally useful about the place; good reference given. Apply at A. MACKENZIE'S, Tompkins av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS A valet or travelling servant; good city reference. Address FRANCIS, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR WATCHMAN, by a strong and active man; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; reference and $100 security. Address E. F., station F.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND SISter; the man thoroughly understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; the sister as first class laundress or to take care of milk and butter; best reference; would like a house. Call or address 129 West 19th st. J. BURK.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED, A situation as waiter; is willing to make himself generally useful; has several years' reference from first families in Europe. Can be seen for two days at 106 Wooster st.

WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT AND well recommended, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family or club. Apply to present employer, Wm. A. KOBBE, 87 and 89 Leonard st., from 9 to 11 and 3 to 6 o'clock.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S
"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE
HOUSE OF ISRAEL,"
WILL BE FOUND IN THE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-MORROW.
LOOK OUT FOR THIS
IMMENSE HIT
IN WEDNESDAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND LINGUIST, ACcustomed to travel, foreign, is open for an engagement. Address MOVIMENTO, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS SHIPping clerk or assistant salesman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. S., box 2,580 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN TRAVELLING SOUTH AND WEST would accept an agency and solicit business for parties requiring it; references tendered. Address, with particulars, PRACTITIONER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE FLOUR business six years, and fully understands the trade in all its branches, desires a situation as salesman on commission or salary; first class reference. Address FLOUR, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPERSHIP WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED and thoroughly competent bookkeeper, with first class references, is open for an engagement. Address R. L. A., care Stephen Pell, 21 John st.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—THREE GOOD German hands, at A. FIELD'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, CLERK OR assistant bookkeeper, by a young man with eight years' business experience. Address C. B., box 120 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A position as shipping clerk or similar capacity; best reference given; will go to the country. Address A. V., 114 Pitt street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG STORE WHO understands prescriptions. Apply at 502 Grand st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN; ONE who can dress windows. Apply at 122 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, of N. HESS.

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC TO DO THE BUSIness of a large bank. Address, stating references and experience, B. H. & O., box 963 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale fruit house or as an assistant bookkeeper in an office; can bring good references. Address box 3 Post office, Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT TO A magician, one who has a little money at his disposal preferred. Call on or address BLITZ, at the cigar store, 315 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man, as first class waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at 119 East 22d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO act as salesman and traveller for a wholesale dry goods house. Call at 10 o'clock at Park Hotel, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., room 29.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house in the liquor business, a first class salesman, who can command a good trade in and around this city; must have experience in the business. Address, with references, Z. and Z., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS SALESman; none but a good window dresser need apply; also a man to take charge of our cloak and shawl department; to one who thoroughly understands his business a liberal inducement will be offered. FLANIGAN & CO., 551 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

$1,500.—A POSITION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH $1,500 cash, as salesman or collector; no objection to travel. Address H. L., box 91 Herald branch office, Brooklyn.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRE SITUATIONS—THE MAN as coachman, and wife as seamstress; best reference given if required. Call at 164 Duffield st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE WANTED—WITHOUT children, as gardener and to do general housework. F. S MAYNARD, 225 Washington st.

A COMPETENT GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION, who has a perfect knowledge of the business of a place. Apply at 159 West 23th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE, competent man of ability, with the best city reference. Apply or address M. D., No. 5 West 15th st.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; wife to do chamber, waiting or general housework. Address P. T. S., Flushing, L. I.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO GO TO THE COUNTRY; is a good groom and milker; understands his business; terms moderate. Address P. M., box 210 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; has lived eleven years in one place. Apply at C. GRAHAM'S harness store, 66 University place.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; best city reference. Apply at the livery stable 52 West 19th st. for two days.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; reference from last employer as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Address J. S., Post office, Flushing, L. I.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging, has good city reference. Address L., box 178 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN, MARRIED, WISHES EMployment on a gentleman's place; has a good knowledge of greenhouse and vegetables; good reference. Address J. C., Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED BEtween 14 and 18, to go to Baracoa, Cuba, to wait on a lady and child 3½ years old. Apply immediately at 256 Atlantic st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; an experienced city driver; best city reference. Call on or address A. SMITH, 339 4th av., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY man, as coachman and groom; has several years' reference. Call on or address T. B., 619 6th av., corner 36th st., at the stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; the very best of recommendations. Call on or address COACHMAN, 253 East 2 0th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a respectable single man; understands the business well; good reference from last employers. Address B. K., box 221 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOber man, as coachman and groom; best city reference. Apply to CHASE & KING, proprietors of Madison Park Stables, 48 and 50 East 26th st.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; would make himself generally useful about a place; country preferred; two years' reference. Address J. F., care of Mrs. Turner, 325 3d av., near 25th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; understands his business; has good reference from last employer. Address JAMES MA, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; understands his business; has the best reference from his last employer. Address M. D., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; is a good, careful driver; can milk if required; would make himself generally useful; has good city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 205 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first class city reference. Apply to or address J. T., No. 5 East 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) DEsires a situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. Address WILLIAM, box 178 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; has no objection to the country; can give eight years' reference from last employer. Address J. MOORE, box 133 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business; is willing and able to do it and can come well recommended. Call on or address H. F., No. 1 West 19th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MAN WANTS A PLACE TO TAKE CARE OF team of horses and work in a garden and make himself generally useful; good city references. Call for two days at 134 West 24th st. MICHAEL O'DONOLL.

A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE, wants a situation as coachman or gardener; no objection to go singly; city reference. Address or call on H. MURRAY, 202 West 26th st.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman in a private place in city or country; has had ten years' experience in the care of horses; city reference from last place. Address 328 West 26th st. Can be seen for two days from 12 to 2.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long city experience; understands hot and cold grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's grounds in general; has the best reference from his last employer, who can be seen personally. Call on R. D., 67 Nassau street; residence 649 6th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, who can produce the very best city reference. Call on or address J. B., No. 9 East 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; six years' first class city reference. Call on or address L. H., 66 University place.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. D., No. 2 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class middle aged man; sober and competent; regularly trained to the business from his youth; no objection to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, box 174 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; sober, reliable and thoroughly competent; city or country; will make himself generally useful; six years' experience. Address M. C., box 184 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business in every way; can give the best reference. Is a competent driver. Call or address 25 Lexington av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant single man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. J. J., 21 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young man; thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself useful; can milk; first class references from his former employers. Address C. C., box 112 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; best city reference. Call on or address C. B., New York Stables, corner of 27th st. and Broadway, for three days.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, REspectable appearance and is careful and stylish driver; best city references. Address COACHMAN, box 220 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses; has the best reference; is willing and obliging. Address M. C., box 196 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, with one child; understands his business; can give first class city reference. Address JOHN, box 223 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, married, who understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, fruits and vegetables; best reference. Address G. B., box 109 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, fruits and vegetables; best reference. Address W. B., box 147 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal, good man; understands greenhouse, grapery, flowers and vegetables; is married, and no family; good reference. Address J. B., 119 West 46th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal Scotch man; understands his business under glass and in the open air, laying out new grounds; is no fancy man, but a good practical workman. Address PRACTICAL GARDENER, box 184 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; wife and child; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery fruit, and vegetables; and would take charge of a gentleman's place; he is sober, steady and can give the best reference; twenty years' experience in the business. None but first class persons need address J. C. GARDENER, box 221 Herald office.

PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; can milk cows; don't drink; good city reference. Call on or address R. H. B., 116 West 35th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; good city reference. Address L. B., box 165 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A COMPEtent young man; no objection to the country; best reference. Address W. S., box 124 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND wife; man to work on a farm; wife to do the general housework; reference. Address W. H., box 126 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOOTMAN OR VALET, BY a young man; has 4½ years' reference from his last place. Address T. F., box 204 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, as coachman or groom, in a private family; best reference. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN by one who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish six years' city reference from his present employers. Call on or address G., No 1 West 36th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman or groom; understands the care of horses; can milk; city or country; good city reference. Address J. P., box 151 Herald office.

SITUATION—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHMAN; married, no family; understands his business; will be discharged April 1; good city reference. Address for two days J. C., private stable 248 West 33th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A garden or to take care of horses and make himself useful; no objection to city or country. Address J., box 125 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom; single; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Address A. H., box 171 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A GERman young man, on a private place; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses, vegetables; best reference can be given. Call on or address 434 3d avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE, single man, as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; will be highly recommended; country preferred. Address for two days D. S., box 117 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FARMER AND GARDENer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows and carriages; is a first class driver; is a married man, no family. Also a young man 19 years of age; would help in the garden, farm or stable; can milk and make himself generally useful around the place. Can be seen at any place in New York or Jersey City by addressing GARDENER, 322 South 8th st., Jersey City.

TWO YOUNG MEN, LATELY LANDED, WISH SITUAtions; one as groom and the other as waiter. Call for two days at 249 East 17th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS first class coachman; city or country; five years' references produced. Address W. S., box 167 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom; city or country; can come well recommended. 18 West 18th st. T. W.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener in all its branches; best city reference. Address H., gardener, box 224 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, city or country; good driver; can milk and do gardening. Apply to JESSE DAW, 682 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom and assistant gardener; one who understands his business. Address T. CONNOLLY, 15 Spruce st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; good groom and excellent driver; best reference given. Address COACHMAN, box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a single man; has had long practice; is willing to make himself useful. Address GARDENER, box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and plain gardener; can produce three years' reference from last employer. Address J. H., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant gardener; thoroughly understands his business, under glass and out; wife would cook, house or dairy. Address J. T. D., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good reference. Address J. D., box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A middle aged man; has twelve years' city reference and thoroughly understands his business. Call at 19 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best city references. Call on or address Mr. STILLINGS, 38 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; not long in this country; good reference from last place. Address JAMES GE., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; NO OBjection to the country; thoroughly understands his business. Apply for reference to S. H. Mason, 1,156 Broadway. To be seen there till engaged. W. F.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to town or country; good city reference. Apply for two days to J. M., at R. Campbell's, 50 4th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place. Address WALTER, 223 West 26th st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man, as coachman and gardener; good references Address J. M., box 231 Herald office, for three days. Can be seen at 49 Prince st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call on or address Mr. W. H. VAN COTT, 469 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or to assist in a garden; no objection to city or country; good reference from his last place. Call for two days at 340 East 13th st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED FRENCHMAN (single), a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call at or address 110 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A SINGLE young Scotchman; understands the business in all its branches; city and country reference given. Address DAN, care Thorburn's, 15 John st.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren; the man as coachman and his wife as cook; must be well recommended. Address J. E. G., care of Saxton & Co., 678 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a steady, sober German; has had 16 years' experience in greenhouses and graperies; best city reference for ten years. Address CHARLES, box 222 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; prefers the country. Best city reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 13th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man, without family, who understands his business; care of graperies, greenhouses, &c. Address C. P., at No. 9 John st., 378 Broadway, or Astoria, L. I., until April 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, with no family; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse, graperies, &c.; has undoubted reference. Address W. C., care of W. C. Wilson, 48 West 14th st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE and one child, a situation to take charge of a small farm; has experience in gardening; understands the care of horses. Can be seen for two days at 333 East 8th st. WM. CONNORS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL GARdener (German), who understands the taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, graperies and laying out ground; best reference. Address L. L., seed store, 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; has five years' reference from his last place; has no objections to the country. Call at the private stables in DeKalb av. between St. Felix st. and Fort Green place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE MAN AND wife (Protestants); man as first class coachman; wife as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can operate on a sewing machine; city reference. Address JOHN, box 120 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; first class city references; seen by employer, when tested will suit. Call on or address J. Mc., private stable 55 East 33d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer. JAMES FLEMING is now ready to engage with any gentleman who wants a thoroughly practical man to manage hot and cold graperies, conservatories and greenhouses; also a farm. Best references. Apply at 15 John st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; has been accustomed to travelling with horses during the summer months; is strictly sober; does not smoke, drink or chew; is kind and obliging; wages not so much an object as good employer; best city reference. Address or call for three days on R. W., at Stilling's saddlery store, 33 West 29th st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A COLORED WAITER WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIvate family. One that can bring vouchers for his character may send his address to L. T., box 739 Post office.

A WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE WANTS TWO smart active boys, 16 or 17 years of age, to learn the business. Address NOTION HOUSE, Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—THIS CITY AND VICINITY, FOR one of the largest life insurance companies. Gentlemen without insurance experience, but having extensive influential acquaintance, may address box 2,592 Post office.

WANTED—AGENTS, TO SELL THE "LIFE OF George Peabody," illustrated. Just published at a price suited to the times. Now is your time to make money. Apply to J. C. BUTTRE, 48 Franklin st., New York.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age; must be a good writer. Address, with reference, J. H. W. & Co., box 589 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO ATTEND A grocery; one who understands the business. Inquire of P. MALONE, 79 and 81 9th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED BOY TO WAIT ON table and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. WILLIAM P. RAYNOR, 115 William st.

WANTED—AT THE STAR DEPOT, 60 AND 62 Lispenard street, a young man, from 18 to 20 years of age, to wait and make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO ATTEND A LUNCH counter. Apply at Carlton House, corner of 14th st. and 4th av.

WAITER WANTED.—WANTED A GERMAN OR Swiss valet or waiter, who perfectly understands his business. Address, with references, W. D., box 1,93 Post office.

WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH A party willing to invest $1,000, part cash, balance from profits of the business, which will bear investigation. Address PRESSMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMANLY BOY, FROM 14 TO 18 years of age, who lives with his parents and can come well recommended. Address G. R. M., Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE (unmarried), who understands handling ready made clothing, is used to hard work, has best habits and knows how to sell at retail. Address, with references, R. M. C., station A.

WANTED.—A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address and possessing business qualifications may hear of a lucrative position by addressing C. C., box 2,354 Post office. One acquainted with the Catholic clergy and colleges preferred.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN THE APPRENTICES' Library, 472 Broadway, about 18 years of age, who is accustomed to handle books and writes a good hand. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

$300.—THE OWNER OF A VERY POPULAR EXhibition wants a partner as cashier; any genteel man having $350 can secure the chance. 588 Third avenue, bell No. 3.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER, WITH A SMALL capital in money or goods, can obtain a good situation by applying at No. 156 3d av., between 15th and 16th sts. Call or address S. H. B., for one week.

A PRACTICAL PLATER AND GILDER, OF SIXTEEN years' experience on all metals, is open for an engagement, city or country; can furnish best reference; has been with present employer ten years. Address ELECTRO, Herald office.

COMPOSITORS.—ONE GOOD JOBBER, TWO SPANISH and several book compositors, at LITTLE, RENNIE & CO.'S, 547 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING OR SHIRT MANUFACturers.—Wanted, a situation as cutter; have had a long experience in a first class retail trade in this city. Address WILLIAMS, Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPH AND FERROTYPE OPERATOR WANTed.—Must thoroughly understand the business. Apply at BURROUGHS' Gallery, 276 Bowery.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c.—Undersigned is open to an engagement with a first class house; is a good draughtsman, and commands a large and first class business. Address MASON, Herald office.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN IN A CIVIL ENGINeer's office. Address, with terms per day, W. S. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS watchmaker, giving best reference. Address B. D., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN HAVING SOME INfluence among life insurance, railway and steam navigation companies. Call after 10 A. M., on M. SHELLEY, 11 Ann st.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young men, who understand the use of tools, to set up new work. Address GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, or UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, Marion, N. J.

MACHINERY.

CANNED FRUIT, PICKLE AND VINEGAR FACTORY, desirably located in a flourishing Western city; has good advantages and large run of trade. For particulars address Mr. W. B. LEWIS, box 121 Herald office.

FOUR BOILERS FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN IN OPeration at 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE 25 HORSE ENGINE, BOILER AND Fixtures; also Fixtures for kindling wood factory now in operation at foot of Morton street, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire on premises of F. MEYER.

FOR SALE—LATHES, PLANES, DRILLS, FOOT, Hand and Power Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Vices, Drawbench, Brass Foundry, Portable Forge, Anvils

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 350 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Rooms and Board in a strictly private family. 233 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, three minutes' walk from Broadway. No moving in May.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—AN ENTIRE elegant second Floor, with or without private table; fine Suit on third floor; best references. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR.—PRIVATE TABLE IF desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street. No moving in May.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—POSSESSION APRIL 1.—TWO handsomely furnished Parlors, with or without first class private table; also two single Rooms.

5TH AVENUE, 251.—TO RENT, FROM MAY 1, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without private table, to a family or single gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished entire Floors, with or without Private Table, in the first class house, 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 209.—A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMEly and fully furnished, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms, dressing and private bath rooms, to be rented with Board, either separately or together; unquestionable references offered.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS, without board, $2 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Dupont House, 169 Hudson street.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, neatly furnished Rooms, three Parlors on second door, front Parlor and Bedroom, in suit.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Handsomely furnished Room, on parlor floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife. No moving in May.

14TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, NO. 227.—Elegant Rooms, with first class Board and accommodations. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, EAST, NO. 135.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no moving in May.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large Room, on third floor, handsomely furnished; house first class.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain Rooms and Board.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, also one large Room, to let, with or without private table.

21ST STREET.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Board, second floor, front; hot and cold water, bath; also other Rooms. 205 West Twenty-first street.

21 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished Parlor Floor, with Private Table if desired; house, location, &c., first class.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE, WELL furnished Room, with first class Board. Apply at 143 East Twenty-first street. References.

23 BREVOORT PLACE (8 EAST TENTH STREET).—Furnished Rooms to let, for gentlemen only; reference required.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FAMILIES OR PARTIES OF gentlemen can find handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent table, by applying as above.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUITE OF Rooms to let at moderate price for summer, with Board; house first class; references exchanged.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, AN ENtire Floor, to first class parties, either with private table or without board. Highest references required.

32 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Floor to let, with or without Board, in a private family; location nearly opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

34 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Suit of Parlors to let, without board, to gentlemen.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S
"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE
HOUSE OF ISRAEL,"
WILL BE FOUND IN THE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-MORROW.
LOOK OUT FOR THIS
IMMENSE HIT
IN WEDNESDAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, IN COLONADE ROW, OPposite Astor Library.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, for families and gentlemen, with Board; reference required.

38 EAST TWELFTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST from Broadway.—Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly. No moving in May.

40 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A LARGE AND pleasant Room to let, with Board, on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all modern improvements.

44 UNION SQUARE, EAST.—HOUSE, LOCATION, society and table first class. References.

50 NORFOLK STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Grand.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen. Terms moderate.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE, ONE BLOCK FROM BROADway.—Family and single Rooms, with Board, at reduced rates. Parties arriving in the city can be accommodated with excellent boarding.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE SECond Floor, either separate or together, with good Board, can be had on very moderate terms.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—An elegant Parlor and Chamber adjoining; ample closets, abundant table, fair prices. Also other Rooms. Private table if desired.

56 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—Beautiful furnished Room for a gentleman; marble basin, hot and cold water; faces south; $8. No moving.

63 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A pleasant front Room, second floor, with or without Board, in a private family. No moving in May. Dinner at 1.

64 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, single or en suite, with breakfast if desired. Apply on premises from 10 A. M.: no moving.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—TO BE RENTED, WITH Board, to families and single gentlemen. large and small Rooms, on reasonable terms, connecting or otherwise

91 PERRY STREET.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for a few young men; terms $5 per week.

95 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen with Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and Board. House and location first class.

105 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—IN A GERMAN private family, several well furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged.

111 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, to two single gentlemen, a Parlor and two Bedrooms, without board, in a highly respectable family.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Front Room on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board.

122 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A FURNISHed Room to let to one or two gentlemen. Reference given and required.

127 WEST TENTH STREET, CORNER OF GREENwich avenue.—An American family can accommodate a few gentlemen with Board; single Rooms $6. Rooms for two $5 each.

129 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Very pleasant Rooms, on the second floor, to let, with Board; suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

135 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—To let, with Board, two connecting Rooms, second story; nicely furnished; references exchanged; no moving in May.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—VERY PLEASANT Room to let, with good Board, to gentleman and wife, for $16; also one for $12. Single Room, $7. No moving.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, on the second story, front. References given and required.

144 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, SECOND DOOR from Broadway.—To let, with Board, a large and pleasant Room, on Fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, at moderate rent.

144 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street.—Handsomely furnished Room and Board, with a small family of adults, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

154 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—TWO LARGE OR small Rooms, well furnished, every convenience, with or without Board; family small; references exchanged.

154 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW lady can accommodate one or two ladies with nicely furnished Rooms and Board, on reasonable terms.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let to a gentleman and wife, a large, elegant Room, with pantries, hot and cold water; also Room for single gentleman.

168 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A handsomely furnished Room, on second floor, rear; all modern improvements; no moving in May.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

199 MONROE STREET.—A THIRD STORY FRONT Room to let, furnished, to one or two gentlemen, in a private family.

211 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVEnue.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family. Terms, $6 to $8 per week. Modern improvements. Home comforts.

211 EAST SEVENTEENNH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—A large front Room, nicely furnished, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; also physician's office; terms moderate; references exchanged.

219 FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—A large, handsomely furnished Parlor, with one or two Bedrooms, to let, with Board. Good location.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room on second floor, well furnished; hot and cold water; bath attached. Those in pursuit of a home call.

252 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsomely furnished second story front Room and Board. House furnished with gas and bath.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; no moving.

275 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with good Board, greatly reduced, to families or single gentlemen. No moving.

278 FOURTH AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE CALvary church.—A small family has a choice Suit of Rooms to rent, or separately if desired; also private table. References exchanged.

318 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A LADY HAS A handsomely furnished Parlor Floor to let, with or without Board; also other furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large front Room, with small Room adjoining, third floor; also a front Hall Room on second and third floors. Best references exchanged. Terms moderate.

332 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, in suits or singly, with or without Board, in a Jewish private family, to respectable persons only.

1,147 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH STREET. Rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board.

A ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR FOR LADY AND GENTLEman or two gentlemen, with or without board, at 22 West Sixteenth street.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD ACCOMMODATE THREE or four respectable gentlemen with Board. Address Mrs. J. WHITE, Dahriskie street, third house from Montgomery avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let, with Board; also a Room on third floor; possession immediately; no moving in May. 222 West Forty-seventh street.

A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH excellent accommodations, by a Southern lady. $18 for two, including gas and gas. 22 St. Mark's place, Eighth street. Reference.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR TO GENTLEman and wife, with first class Board, from April 1: no moving; also Rooms for two gentlemen; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 320 East Fifty-fifth street, near Second avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, front, at 164 West Twenty-third street. Table first class. No moving on 1st of May.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, at 68 South Washington square; also an Office, suitable for a physican or surveyor. References required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN SUIT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to gentlemen, by the year, in the desirable private residence 39 East Union square.

ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED WITH RICH black walnut; family small and table first class. Apply at 232 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. References.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELLING 29 Washington place, in Rooms for gentlemen or to a family. Apply as above.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BOARD WITH A PRIvate family in Harlem. Address, stating full particulars, A. S., box 2,782 New York Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO ENGAGE either one Room or two adjoining, furnished or but partially, with full and permanent Board, in a strictly private family, where they will be the only boarders. Location above Fourteenth street and between Third and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars, box 4,164 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, A SALESWOMAN IN A STORE, wishes Board with an elderly couple. Price not to exceed $5 per week. Unexceptionable reference given. Address E. D., station E.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WANT two Rooms and Board in a plain family; location Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth streets, between Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address J. G., Real Estate Office, 459 Sixth avenue.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A NICE private family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, VIEIO, Herald office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A pleasant Home in a strictly private family; will be permanent if suited; either at once or about May 1; best reference given and required. Address LANGDON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY wishes Board in a strictly private family. Address S. A. M., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS; THREE OR four Rooms required; upper and central part of the city and private family preferred. Address, stating terms, PERMANENCY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, in a private family, where there are no other boarders nor children, between Forty-fifth and Sixtieth streets, east side; terms must be low; references exchanged. Address A. K., station F.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family; references exchanged. Address THOMAS D. CROWE, box 158 Herald office.

LODGINGS WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A young bachelor, between Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; house must be first class and family of undoubted respectability; suite; factory references required. Address, with full particulars, H. T. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from May 1, between Fourth and Thirtieth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues; private family preferred. Answers, to receive attention, must state full particulars, house, location, terms, &c. Address W. H. K., box 3,405 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A COMFORTABLE FARM house, from April till November, for a family of four, where there will be no other boarders, within 50 miles of New York. Address full particulars to box 1,570 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS TO LET, from the 1st of April and the 1st of May; splendid location for summer rooms; large and airy; table first class; references required. Apply at 119 Montague street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with Board, in a quiet private family; modern improvements. 24 Joralemon street, near Mall and South ferries. References required.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets; Rooms, with clean Beds, 50c. a day; $2 to $4 a week.

MALTBY HOUSE, GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR Broadway, fronting Lafayette place.—Table d'hote plan. Elegantly furnished Rooms, single or en suite, at greatly reduced rates, for families or single gentlemen. GEO. A. McCLESKEY & CO., Proprietors.

SUMMIT HOTEL (NEW HOUSE), CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery—On the European plan. Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms with spring beds. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—WANTED, BOARD IN THE COUNTRY OR ON SEA shore, convenient to New York, for a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse. Must be first class and reasonable prices. Address COMFORT, box 161 Herald office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four; pleasant rooms; near the railroad depot at Morristown, N. J. Address M. S., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GEORGETOWN, CONN., ON NORwalk and Danbury Railroad, from May 1, or later. S. N. ST. JOHN.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED ON THE LINE OF THE New Jersey or Central Railroad of New Jersey, by an elderly gentleman, not more than one hour from New York. Terms not to exceed $21 per month, payable in advance. Address A. B., box 222 Herald office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought, at 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, UNDER the New York Hotel—The highest price paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

AT 1,370 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description and same bought and sold. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 3—THE HIGHEST prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., and liberal advances made on the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on same. ISAACS, Diamonds Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARpets and all kinds of Merchandise; Storage taken at 11 and 17 Eighth avenue, in Real Estate Office; open to 8 P. M. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. GAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A CARRIAGE FACTORY TO LET—IN THE BEST part of the city; established 21 years; Stock and Tools for sale; the building is also suitable for a livery stable. For particulars inquire of H. S. CALENBERG, 335 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED HALL TO LET—42X75; no posts; will be let as a hall for societies, a drill room, or for manufacturing purposes. ISAAC DURYEE, 226 and 228 Sixth street, near Seventh Regiment Armory.

A.—TWO FINE STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, TO LET, together or separately, 25x75: terms low. 14 and 16 Fourth avenue.

A VERY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOCATION TO let, suitable for a druggist, clothing, fancy goods, millinery or other business; situated at the junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue, corner Forty-third street; rent low to a first class tenant. Apply to up town office of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway, or 595 Sixth avenue.

A FRONT PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR TO RENT—For a physician's office, or with other Rooms for housekeeping, in Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Address C. CARTER, station A, Spring street.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN BROWN STONE HOUSE 45 West Twenty-sixth street; possession immediately or 1st of May; if desired the house will be rented for a dwelling. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH STREET.—TO let, some fine Rooms on first and second floors; suitable for millinery, dressmaking or any light business. H. BLUNT, 484 Broadway.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE, all or part, at a very low price; good location and prompt paying boarders. Address N. M., Herald office.

CORTLANDT STREET, NO. 45, FOUR STORY AND basement Store to let or lease entire, or Lofts and Store to rent separately. JOHN F. DOYLE, 37 Wall street.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 7 CATHARINE slip, at the Market; a boarding house and liquors for 20 years; rent $575; five years' lease given, at 101 Division street.

LARGE CORNER BASEMENT, 30X45, TO LET FOR business purposes; rent $30. Also a small front Basement, rent $8; also a Store suitable for a shoemaker or butcher, rent $20. Inquire of Mrs. EASTON, 648 Hudson street.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR FINE LOFTS, IN BUILDING 182 Fulton street, corner New Church; fine north light, suitable for showing wool; office in first loft. Will lease for four years to desirable parties. Apply on the premises or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren street.

PART OF A FINE STORE TO LET—IN ATANTIC street, near Henry, Brooklyn. Address C. C., box 161 Herald office.

STEAM POWER.—$100 PER YEAR HORSE POWER. Rooms of every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TWO FLOORS, 50X60, TOGETHER or separately, corner Bleecker and Bank streets; light from three sides, with steam elevator. Apply at office, 556 Hudson street.

SIXTH AVENUE.—CORNER STORE TO LEASE, FIVE years; rent moderate; location the very best. Address W. E. L., box 3,146 Post office.

STORES TO LET—113 NASSAU STREET, 100x25; 210 William, 100x22; Rooms, with Steam Power, to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, 113 Nassau street, office No. 2.

STORE TO LET—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLInery and Fancy Goods establishment; Fixtures and Lease for sale. Excellent for business. Apply immediately at 556 Third avenue, above Thirty-seventh street.

STORE TO LET—195 SOUTH STREET; A GOOD STAND for grocery, clothing or ship chandlery; several Floors to let. Apply on the premises.

THE ONLY CORRECT LIKENESS OF KIERNAN'S
"DESTROYING ANGEL, WHICH PASSED OVER THE
HOUSE OF ISRAEL."
WILL BE FOUND IN THE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-MORROW.
LOOK OUT FOR THIS
IMMENSE HIT
IN WEDNESDAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

TO LET—HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, E. D., the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New York. For particulars apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, 60 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE, CORNER of Broadway and Broome street, now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 65 feet front by 100 feet deep; two stories high, besides basement and sub-basement. Apply on premises, or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 62 Dunne street; rent $1,600 per annum. Also a well lighted Room, 30x80, with Steam Power, at Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Market street depot. Apply to W. T. & J. MERSEREAU, 62 Dunne street.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, 439½ PEARL STREET; rent $600 per annum. Inquire of J. BARTON, 429 Pearl street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER SHOP, WITH OR without Fixtures, or for other purposes; also front Basement. 752 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING, AT MARINER'S Harbor, Staten Island, near the landing. Inquire of W. J. SMITH, 247 Washington street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, 1,230 BROADway and the four story Dwelling 248 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply at 1,250 Broadway, in the store.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS, 28 BROADWAY, ABOUT 28 feet front by 70 in depth; rent for the three, $1,200. Apply to S. E. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET—FOUR LOTS, 116 CHAMBERS STREET; RENT $2,000. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—FULL OF boarders—27 North Moore street.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—WITH OR without Stock, the Gansevoort Hotel and Restaurant, containing 16 rooms, corner of Little West Twelfth street and Tenth avenue. Apply between 12 and 2. JAMES J. COONAN.

TO LET—NORTH SIDE OF WATTS STREET, BEtween Hudson and Varick, a Loft, 150 feet long and 11 feet wide; well lighted on the south side and suitable for a light manufacturing business. Apply to JOHN COLVILL, 134 Reade street.

TO LET—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS OF TEN years' standing; also one Room 50x100, with steam power. Address box 3,627 New York Post office.

TO LET—45 BEEKMAN STREET, Store, Basement and Sub-Cellar, 25x100, in fine marble building. Also, Fixtures for sale, consisting of Shelving, Counters, Desks, Signs.

TO LET—HOUSE 67 WEST TWELFTH STREET, SUITable for some light business purpose. Inquire at 71 West Twelfth street.

TO LET—STORES SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS AT 109 and and 145 Bleecker street, and 33 and 195 Laurens street. Inquire at 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—NO. 824 BROADWAY, ONE BLOCK BELOW Union square, entire Building, containing over fifty rooms; well adapted for a first class restaurant and hotel; will be put in order to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to JAMES E. GRANNISS, 63 Centre street.

TO LET—FANCY STORE, 759 SIXTH AVENUE, WITH apartments adjoining, for a term of years; rent $1,000 per year; immediate possession. Fixtures for sale. Apply in the store.

TO LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A LARGE STORE, 25x100; also Second Story, 25x90, on Broadway, near Fourth street; best location on the street. Apply to A. KEEL, 50 Rush street.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, WITH privilege of alterations—The large Building No. 328 Pearl street, opposite Harper's; well adapted for manufacturing purposes; also the Store No. 253 Water street. Apply to GEO. A. PHILIPS & COLLINS, 43 South street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID FRONT STORE 153 Liberty street; size 20x70. Rent low.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, THE Building No. 92 Crosby street, for business or light manufacturing; rent $1,200 per annum. J. C. WILSON, 1,452 Third avenue.

TO LEASE—PLOT OF GROUND 60X100, WITH BRICK factory 40x60, and brick extension, on Kent avenue, Williamsburg, near ferries. ICE CO., 432 Canal street.

TO LEASE—13 LOTS, IN WILLIAMSBURG, ON KENT avenue, near ferries, formerly occupied as stave yard, with valuable water front and good bulkhead. ICE CO., 432 Canal street.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LOFTS AND FINE STORES, AT prices to suit the times; good light; location unexceptionable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop brick House, 13 rooms, excellent neighborhood, Washington avenue, Brooklyn; complete order; modern improvements; $120 per month. Call on owner, 61 Broadway, room 23, New York.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 696 Broadway, offers for rent the first class Store No. 489 Broadway, northwest corner of Broome street. Possession, in part, immediately.

TO FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORS.—TO LET, ON Broadway, near Tenth street, an elegant Room, in splendid order, 90 to 100 feet deep; possession at once. Address, with full particulars, name and references, A. D., Herald office.

6TH AVENUE STORE, NO. 924, TO RENT CHEAP—Near Fifty-second street; plate glass front; a splendid location for a drug store. Apply to owner, 226 West Fifty-second street.

8TH AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTY-SIXTH street.—Store and Dwelling House to rent; a splendid chance to lease a good corner cheap. Apply to owner, 226 West Fifty-second street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO let. See Real Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously daily, mailed on receipt of stamp by STANLEY DAY, basement offices A and B.

A.—UNFURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSES TO LET, near Fifth avenue in West Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Thirty-fifth, Forty-eighth streets and other respectable situations. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SMALL, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST Thirty-first street to let—Containing all the modern improvements; rent $150 per month. Call on or address H. H. THOMPSON, 384 Canal street.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED HOUSES TO let, in first class localities. Revised printed list, with reduced rents, now ready. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE DESIRE TO RENT—Their house No. 7 West Thirty-second street, with Furniture, to a private family; four story, brown stone front and within three doors of Fifth avenue. Inquire on premises for further particulars.

A SMALL FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, elegantly finished, with every modern improvement, partially furnished, to let reasonably. Possession immediately, to owner, 230 East Twenty-third street.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL LET his first class four story House, furnished, to a careful, responsible tenant at low rent; immediate possession. Inquire at 114 Waverley place.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in city and Brooklyn; also Stores, Lofts, Offices all over the city. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A SELECT CLASS OF FURNISHED HOUSES IN THE city and country to let. Printed lists mailed without charge. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A WELL FURNISHED HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 12 rooms, at reduced rent; also an unfurnished House, Thirty-fourth street, rent $1,500. Apply at 45 Lexington avenue, from 12 to 5 P. M., for three days.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Houses at reduced rents in desirable location. Unfurnished, from $1,500 to $4,500 per annum; furnished, from $175 to $600 per month. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE STORY BROWN stone, in fine order; splendid location; wide street; newly and handsomely furnished; a chance seldom offered, as will be seen by calling; rent $130 per month. 461 East Fifty-seventh street. Possession at once if desired.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

31st st., near Madison av., 4 s. E. b., b'n stone.	$400 per month
34th st., near Madison av., 4 s. h. s., b'n stone.	5,000 per year
31st st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s., brown stone	400 per month
18th st., near 3d av., 3 s. h. s., brown stone	300 per month
49th st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s., brown stone	375 per month
21st st., near 4th av., 4 s. h. s., brown stone	250 per month
56th st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s., brown stone	300 per month
21st st., near Lex. av., 4 s. E. b., brown stone	300 per month
34th st., near 7th av., 3 s. h. s., brown stone	250 per month
Elliott place, Brooklyn, 2 s. h. s., brown stone	175 per month
5th av. (extra size, with stable)	1,000 per month
46 Irving place, 4 s., h. s., brown stone	425 per month

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL NOV. 1—AT A low rent, near the Morrisania depot; nicely furnished. Apply to F. W. GILLEY, Morrisania.

LARGE BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP; POSSESSION April 1; Murray Hill, near Fifth avenue; principals only; low to responsible parties. 176 Broadway, room 21.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, NEWLY AND COMpletely furnished, to let, located between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with or without board of owner. Would sell Furniture. Address ADAMS, station G.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES, in convenient locations, to rent, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FOUR STORY HOUSE NO. 97 Clinton place, containing 22 rooms, with all modern improvements, will be let either with or without Furniture. For particulars inquire of SIMEON GUTMANN, 48 Leonard street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE ELIgible three story and attic brick front House, No. 357 West Twenty-third street, recently painted and put in thorough order throughout; contains 17 rooms and replete with every convenience that can be desired. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, elegantly furnished, in Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, to a private family only; rent $500 per month. Apply at 11 Wall street, room 11.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brick House, in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of two ferries; rent $100 per month. J. S. PURDY, 212 Broadway, room No. 6.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BASEMENT, PARLOR AND Upper Story of neatly and well furnished House, to a small family only, who will Board gentleman and wife for rent. Reference required. Address J. P. O., box 105 Herald office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or Furniture will be sold, a four story high stoop brown stone House, with all improvements, on Madison avenue. Apply to W. E. WEBSTER, 44 Cedar street

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, A FOUR story high stoop brown stone front House, 117 West Thirty-fourth street. The house was built for the owner by days' work, is 25 by 85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus, has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only; rent $3,000 per annum. Apply to the owner on the premises, from 2 to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 125TH STREET, A LARGE double House, with stable and carriage house attached; fine grounds, with fruit trees. Address E. HARLEM, Herald office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS or entire year, the well furnished three story House No. 45 Greenwich avenue; rent $225 per month for the year; possession any time. Call on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY BROWN stone high stoop House, 112 East Fifty-fifth street, handsomely furnished throughout, and all modern improvements. Rent $250 per month. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, THE EXTRA wide four story high stoop House, southwest corner of Washington square and Macdougal street; it is very roomy and can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop House, in Forty-first street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Rent to a good tenant would be very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, nicely furnished; stable, garden; one minute from 152d street depot and 20 minutes from Thirtieth street; beautiful location; rent low to responsible person; will let unfurnished at $1,000 per year. Inquire of J. WEED BELL, 36 Union square, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 28 EANK street, to let, containing 12 rooms and all improvements, in first rate condition, situated near Waverley place. Possession May 1, 1870. Rent $1,500. Can be seen by permit. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

The Opposing Factions of Tammany Hall on the Warpath.

Gleaming of the Council Fires in Irving Place Last Night.

A Quixotic Campaign by the Tuscaroras in Conclave.

Tammany Declares for Law and Order and Closes the Council Lodge to Avoid Disturbance.

The Great Wigwam Garrisoned by Seven Hundred Police.

The Young Democracy Hold a Meeting and Vanquish a Foe They Never Met.

Speeches by Kiernan, Genet, Norton and Other Leaders of the Morrissey-O'Brien Clique.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A TAMMANY BOMBSHELL.

The following document was handed to a HERALD reporter yesterday on the steps of the City Hall:—

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society, held in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, this 28th day of March, 1870, James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, presiding, and the following sachems present—viz., Sachems Samuel B. Garvin, A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. B. Hart, Peter B. Sweeny, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Isaac Bell and Joseph Dowling; *absent, Sachems R. B. Connolly and George W. McLean*—the following preamble and resolutions were, after mature deliberation, unanimously adopted:—

Whereas a call for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Hall this evening, has been issued, having for its ostensible purpose the consideration of measures of legislation relating to this city, but it has transpired that this movement has originated with Mr. John Morrissey and his prominent associates, and has for its real object to still further foment the disturbances in the party, which they have commenced—and threats of personal violence are made against members of the Committee who refuse to combine with them, thus substituting physical terrorism and mob force for the regular and orderly action of the democracy; and it is apparent that if such meeting is held the public peace and the safety of the property of the Society will be endangered; and whereas the Council deem it inexpedient to surrender the hall for any such purpose, and they believe it their duty, according to the precedents and usages heretofore established, to adopt such measures as will secure a just representation of the democracy of the city in General Committee, and a harmonious organization of the party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the use of the hall for any meeting be withheld until the further action of the Council, and that a committee of five sachems, including the Father of the Council, be appointed to take such action as will restore union and harmony to the democracy of the city of New York and a *bona-fide* General Committee of their *true* representatives.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions the following committee were appointed, viz.:—

Sachem E. B. HART,
Sachem S. B. GARVIN,
Sachem M. T. BRENNAN,
Sachem NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Father of the Council.

Attested by the signatures of the sachems—

Sachem SAMUEL B. GARVIN.
Sachem MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sachem A. OAKEY HALL,
Sachem NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
Sachem E. B. HART,
Sachem JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Sachem PETER B. SWEENY,
Sachem CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Sachem ISAAC BELL,
Sachem JOSEPH DOWLING,
Sachem JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Father of the Council.

Immediately upon perusing the above certificate of a sachem council the reporter became betogged, and turned to ask whence it came, but the individual who had handed it to him was *non est*. It dropped into the reporter's hands shortly before noon, and savored of quick work. "When was this meeting held?" was the first mental query. But the document itself said, "This 28th day of March." Then it must have been about breakfast time or before the great city's inhabitants had shaken the slumber from their eyelids.

Not at achem could be found for catechism. Sagamore Roome, of the City Hall, was first encountered; but George laughed and replied, "I know nothing about it."

The "Wiskinskie" was next interviewed, but he knew precisely what Roome knew and vouchsafed the same information.

When and where had these pipes of peace been smoked? Perhaps it was after imbibing a draught of fire water to allay the effect of the storm of Sunday.

"Fire water!" "Fire water!" ejaculated the reporter, and again he turned his footsteps "up town." Ruminations on the subject of "fire water" occupied his attention until he reached Fourteenth street; and here he paused to "interview" the great figure of St. Tammany perched in his lofty niche at the apex of Tammany Hall. Reflecting on the words still a prominent member of the "Bar Association" passed the reporter, and at once the thoughts of "fire water" and "Bar Association" commingled with a gentle flow.

"I have it," gasped the scribe, "Bar Association," associations of the bar; perhaps the barkeeper of the Weldon House, opposite Tammany Hall, may be able to unravel this mystery of the meeting.

The reporter accordingly entered the hotel and found the barkeeper wreathed in smiles, fresh from the hairdresser's hands.

BARKEEPER—What will you take?

REPORTER—I would like a little information.

BARKEEPER—Information, eh? Well, we generally keep that bottled and corked and wired down.

REPORTER—Well, pop us a little as I put on the nippers and corkscrew. Did you see any of the sachems around Tammany Hall to-day?

BARKEEPER—"Sack 'ems!" What's that? That sounds of rot. Don't know what you mean.

REPORTER (handing signatures of the paper)—Well, did you see any of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this paper about Tammany Hall to-day?

BARKEEPER—Oh, yes! Egad, I know it now! This morning, about nine o'clock, I saw a crowd of 'em coming out of the east door, and I wondered what so many city magnates were doing together at such an early hour. District Attorney Garvin was gesturing with his cane as if he meant mischief; Mayor Hall looked as if he had been writing a drama; Police Commissioner Brennan smiled from neck to heel; Chamberlain Sweeny had a new overcoat on, and seemed to have grown fat since his retirement. Oh, I know all those gentlemen; I have seen them for years past.

REPORTER.—Much obliged for what you saw. Meeting at nine o'clock, eh? Early birds and no doubt they have caught the Morrissey worms and will be baiting hooks ere long with them for new General Committee fish.

THE TUSCARORAS IN COUNCIL.

Pursuant to notification sent by the chiefs of the Tuscaroras calling for an assemblage of the young braves of their tribe at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, the steps of this edifice, sacred to the devotees of Apollo and Terpsichore were covered at this hour with the hardy and undaunted representatives of the young democracy. Arrayed in the unwarnike panoply of sleek silk hats, black broadcloth and fine-flavored cigars, there they stood and chatted and smoked, while reinforcements to the number kept arriving. Gradually the crowd began to pour into the building, and, turning cellarward, dived into the nether depths and into

THE SUPPER ROOM.

This is a capacious room and is well supplied with chairs and tables and a bar. The two latter appointments proved invaluably useful. Two active barkeepers concocted drinks, two colored citizens, in white linen coats, dispensed them, and the young braves drank the "fire water" with pure aboriginal relish. Each one had a cigar, which answered for the calumet of peace. Three-quarters of an hour thus passed, with growing clinking of glasses, growing liveliness of talk and the atmosphere growing blue with smoke. In this time there was opportunity to take note of

THE POLITICAL CELEBRITIES PRESENT,

of whom Hon. John Morrissey stood forth boldly the head and front. Hon. John Fox, another member of Congress, was next prominently conspicuous. Ranking next to these members of our national Legislature were members of our State Legislature, Senators Genet, Creamer and Norton and Assemblymen Kiernan, Irving, Carey, Flanagan, Cavanagh, Mitchell, Bergen, Fields and M. C. Murphy. Following next in order were Judges Koch, McCunn, Quinn, Fowler, Hogan, Shandley, Porter, Hartman, McQuade, Bixby and ex-Judge Dodge. Our municipal Council was represented by Aldermen McKnight, Larry O'Brien, Cregier, Haughton, Miller, Long, Moore, Murray and Barker and Assistant Aldermen Hoffman and Riley and Supervisors Hayes and Fox. The Street Commissioner's office was represented by Street Commissioner McLean and Shepherd Knapp; the Sheriff's office by Sheriff O'Brien and Deputy Sheriffs O'Neill, Costello, McKnight, Riley, Hanlon and Miller; the Coroners' office by Coroner Flynn.

Among the political high privates present the most conspicuous was Henry L. Clinton. There were fully four hundred in the room. The phrase young democracy is not at all misapplied to the crowd. Very

FEW OLD MEN

were present. Most of the assembled throng were in the prime of life and full of spirits—the spirits of the bar included and full of vim, and, as the subsequent proceedings showed, lacked no particle of ready and fierce declamation. At length Senator Genet mounted a chair and,

CALLING THE MEETING TO ORDER,

moved the appointment as chairman of Senator Creamer. The motion was promptly seconded by a dozen voices and carried by a vociferous, unanimous affirmative vote. As the Senator rose to assume direction of the meeting he was greeted with three rousing, lusty cheers, and at their termination there followed

A BRIEF SPEECH BY SENATOR CREAMER,

to which the assembled crowd, mounted on chairs and every sort of elevation that furnished an easy view of the speaker, listened with the most eager attention, interm ingled with frequent interruptions of boisterous and prolonged applause. After thanking them in due modern prefatorial style for the distinguished and highly appreciated honor of calling him to preside over their deliberations, he spoke of the meeting as giving great encouragement to their legislators at Albany in prosecuting the fierce battle in which they were engaged. Within thirty days the Legislature might adjourn, and with it the last chance to recover the rights stolen from them for years past. He counselled no feeling of hostility to their enemies, but cool and and deliberate action and reliance for victory, to justice and the right. After he had concluded his speech, which he did amid a terrific tumult of applause,

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MEETING

were chosen, Messrs. Henry L. Clinton and Shepherd Knapp being, on motion of Sheriff O'Brien, appointed secretaries, and Assemblyman Flanagan Sergeant-at-Arms. A motion was next made and carried compelling

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE MEETING

of all present, except members of the Tammany General Committee and members of the press. A lively stampede from the room followed on the heels of this motion, after which followed

CALLING OF THE ROLL

of all the members of the General Committee. The result was speedily announced showing the

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING FACTIONS

as follows:—

Contending forces.	*Numerical strength.*
Young democracy	178
Old democracy	154
Majority of Young Democracy	25

The applause that followed this announcement was of the most deafening and prolonged character.

SPEECH OF GEORGE H. PURSER.

This gentleman now made a speech, brief, pithy and pungent. After alluding to the Cheshire cheese democracy, ensconced in which, he said, were to be the recreant members of Tammany Hall, he characterized the latter as perfectly understanding the arts and machinery of politics, and who never failed of fair promises and solid dollars when they would prove to their advantage. He counselled moderation in their deliberations and acts, and then strongly animadverted upon those intent upon holding several offices at the same time. One particular person, he said, and he was a particularly large person, too, sought to embody in himself the profits and emoluments of several large offices, an announcement that brought down the house. He objected also to patronage filtering through the hands of Mayor Hall. He gave a rap at the Mulberry street oligarchy, and then announced that, as they had not met in the spirit of faction or passion, they would not be assassins, but open, straightforward and manly, and united in struggling for the supremacy of true democratic principles, and obtain the justice and rights which were truly theirs. He was interrupted with frequent applause.

SENDING OUT SKIRMISHERS.

Senator NORTON moved that a committee of one be appointed from each ward to wait on Mr. Tweed and ask him for tickets of admission to the Tammany meeting, so that when the time for the latter meeting came they could go into the meeting without the interference of the strong body guard of the Mulberry street policemen, which had been detailed to be in attendance at the meeting and in waiting outside. This motion was carried and the committee duly appointed. As soon as named the committee forthwith withdrew to carry out their instructions, and meantime there was an adjournment of half an hour.

NOTES TAKEN DURING THE RECESS.

Sheriff O'Brien was the coolest of the crowd. He was dressed with taste and neatness and in his manner showed neither bravado nor faintheartedness. George McLean bit the end of a big cigar with more than his usual nervousness. Major Buck, president of the Andrew Jackson Club, moved in and out like a master of ceremonies in a crowded ballroom.

Judge Hogan, shaking off the heavy atmosphere of the Tombs, made himself the animated centre of a dozen groups in turn. Alderman Reilly, from "the ould dart," stroked his russet goatee and moved his mighty form through the crowd with a look of supreme satisfaction at the turn in affairs. Alderman Croker came in after undergoing a clean shave and surveyed the scene from the network seat of a cane bottomed chair. Alderman Larry O'Brien, brother of the Sheriff and every inch as handsome, a descendant of the renowned heroes of Hibernian history, was a quiet but evidently delighted spectator of what was transpiring. Judge Bixby, of the Yorkville Police Court, wore a round hat. His resemblance to Judge Barnard was considerable enough to cause him to be mistaken for that estimable judicial officer.

Frank Bixby was attired in the height and glory of fashion. He hails from the aromatic atmosphere of Fifth avenue, but is not above mingling with the rough and ready democracy when occasion demands it. George Purser was on hand, with his beard trimmed, but wearing more of a haggard appearance than was usual to him in his flowery and frolicsome youth. The handsome Counsellor Tom Dunphy, of the Twenty-first ward, thought the meeting as pleasant a performance as "Shoo-Fly," and stayed to the end. Tom McHale stroked his saffron mustache more than once during Larry Kiernan's speech. Jim Everard, contractor, Twenty-first ward, reclined like a warrior taking his rest, with his beaver coat all around him. Jim Irving, Eighteenth ward, talked in a corner with Alderman Tony Miller, of the Thirteenth. Both being leaders in their respective wards, the conversation was presumed to be of prospective significance. Tony Hartman, with sufficient adipose capacity to fill the presidency of the Fat Men's Society, went around cracking jokes, to the delight of all his acquaintances.

Judge McCunn passed the time in light and pleasant conversation with several other legal lights, and had the best of commendation for the honest character of John Fox. The absence of Dick Connolly, chairman of the General Committee of the Twenty-first ward, was commented on by "the boys" as a curious accident. There were many other folks known in the society of their individual wards as leaders of opinion who passed in and out during the evening, and made their gentle presence felt by the flavor of their mighty cigars.

MR. KIERNAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. KIERNAN was then called upon to address the meeting. He was loudly cheered, and after silence was restored he said—Mr. Chairman and representatives of the true and honest democracy of the city of New York—(cheers)—I was a humble participant in the scenes which resulted in the disgrace and humiliation of the democrats on last Tuesday in the State Assembly, and I told my associates there at that time that the representatives of that body in the State Assembly would not be satisfied with the verdict which was then given, but that they would appeal from that verdict to the people of the great city which they represented. (Applause.) They, sir, have appealed from that verdict, and they appealed to you, the representatives of the great democratic party of the State of New York—the representatives of the true and manly virtue which is left in that party—to stand by them in this trying emergency to our great and revered organization. (Applause.) We, sir, do not seek to create dissension or disaffection in our old political alma mater. We do not enter the temple of democratic principles for the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension, but we enter that temple with strong and determined resolution that the rights of the people shall not be overslaughed by any clique, no matter how potent or what amount of patronage they may wield, having extorted it from a too confiding populace. (Cheers.) We enter that temple not for the purpose of creating dissension or disaffection. We enter it as men who know our rights, and who know also that those rights dared be maintained at all hazards. (Cheers.) We are told by some of those professing apostles of democratic principles that the young democracy, so-called, possess within their limits nothing but the rough and tag of society. Against that aspersion I shall hurl in defiance, that they possess within their limits men who are ever gorged with public plunder—men whose strength lies in the possession of that plunder. (Applause.) Who are the leaders of the young democracy? Why, gentlemen, I refer with pride to the list of names which it has in its midst. I refer with pride to the Sheriff of our county. (Applause.) He is always on the side of the people. (Applause.) He is opposed to oppression and tyranny, whether it come from the republican party or from a clique of the disaffected democratic party. (Applause.) I refer also with pride to that noble Roman who, in the State Senate, when the fortunes of the democratic party were in its darkest hour and when the clouds of disappointment hung over the party, raised his potential voice in the halls of the Senate. (Applause.) He told his republican opponents that the time was come, that the hour of triumph, the hour of victory had arrived and that democrats would demand their rights from a democratic majority. I refer to your eloquent Senator, Thomas J. Creamer. (Applause.) I refer to the no less distinguished and energetic and industrious and laborious Senators Genet and Norton (applause)—three men whose names deserve to be cherished in the hearts and memories as the great representatives of the democratic party of our city. (Applause.) And we are told that this young democracy possesses no talent; that this young democracy possesses no respectability. Why, look around you; see the list of our distinguished citizens who have been entrusted with positions of aldermen, of judges and of every other position by which the people could elevate men to power, and you find the representatives of those positions here to-night more numerous than you will find in the other branch and the lesser branch of the democratic party. As I said before, gentlemen, we appeal from the verdict of the Legislature, and we appeal to the representatives of the democratic party to-night. We do this in a spirit of conciliation and in a spirit which is not to be looked upon as factious or disorganizing. (Applause). We go so not for the purpose of achieving success for this or that faction, but for the establishment once for all the right of New York city to be governed by men chosen by its own people (applause) and elected in the usual way. We act, as we do now, in no spirit of intimidation, and with no desire to browbeat or haenll the wonderful preparations made to-night by those to whom we are opposed. Look at these platoons of hired mercenaries—the numerous force of policemen sent down to our hall of meeting for the purpose of taking possession of the halls of that temple which should be saved to the democratic party, men who should remain at home, and not be the obedient slaves of John F. Kennedy. It is not for us to wage a war of retaliation or retribution. This is what the other party are doing, because we have a majority of the General Committee—we have at least from twenty-five to thirty of a majority in the committee of Tammany Hall. (Applause.) I say we have a majority of that committee, and as a majority of that committee we demand that the committee itself shall recognize the right of the majority to rule, and, recognizing that right, we demand from the State Legislature, through their representatives, to give to our city the right of self-government. (Applause.) We demand an elected Police Commission and an elected Fire Department Commission, and we demand a Board of Aldermen, always hitherto elected by the people, that shall not be interfered with unless only by the tribunal that first called them to power. We demand in a word that our city shall be placed in the same voting equality of every other section of the State, subject only to the general laws of the State. And now, fellow citizens, I have said more than I intended to say, and will merely add that the hour of your triumph has come, and you must not allow anything to ruffle your temper or excite your passion, that in this trying hour coolness is an essential quality which you must not be found wanting in. And you must march with fixed and solemn determination to the accomplishment of your rights, and insist upon your rights at all hazards, that your interests and voices, as the representatives of great democratic principles, shall be heeded and felt by the chairman and every member of the Tammany General Committee. (Applause.) I have but one word more to say. I say that, notwithstanding these men who are in opposition to us, that the interests of our people, after they put forth all their exertions and brought into action all their resources for the purposes of drawing off some of our democratic support from the cause of the young democracy—that notwithstanding all these, and notwithstanding all the machinations and schemes to which some men have resorted within the last few weeks, and more especially within the last few days—notwithstanding all this, I have the gratification to announce to you here to night that the schemes of our opponents have been entirely futile, and that we have from thirty to forty of a majority of the general committee over our opponents. (Applause.) With this statement I desire to conclude, reminding you that you must act coolly and deliberately, for on your coolness and determination must depend ultimately the success of our organization. You can safely trust your affairs in Albany with hands of such men as Creamer, Norton and Genet—(applause)—and with no less tried friends of the Assembly, among whom I am proud to class my old and respected friend, Thomas C. Fields. (Applause.) For the rest you must look to your own concerns here at home and see that nothing is lost through your own inaction. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF THOMAS C. FIELDS.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS (Assemblyman) was the next speaker. He said:—I can make you no speech to-night. I have just left a bed where I have been confined within the last forty-eight hours by a severe cold and sore throat. Could I speak to you for any length of time I should say to you that my exertions in the Legislature and out of it will be exercised in the future, as they have been in the past, to produce harmony in the democratic party. I have been in a position where I could closely examine the two armies as they stood face to face. I have discussed with each party and I have seen the labors of each, and I am satisfied that so far as a difference of principle is concerned it is very slight indeed. I differ, I know, with many distinguished gentlemen who are here present. For I believe that when a great party is organized, to be successful, it must truly govern by principles. I believe, too, that all principles should be general in their application. Therefore, if I stand singly and alone in the Legislature of this State, I shall be in favor of that law that wipes out the republican commissions—(cheers)—in this city. I shall favor no law, no charter or any series of laws which calculates upon saving one or two special favorite commissions—(cheers)—and strike out all others. I believe that all the commissions were an improper legislation of the republican party, and my experience is that a diseased person cannot produce a healthy child, and on the same principle I say that a diseased Legislature has no power to produce healthy laws. Therefore every commission should be wiped out, and as far as my action is concerned that will be my object. In the doing of this I shall be assisted by the great body of the people of New York. (Cheers.) Having stated this, I desire to say to you, because we are all democrats, that passion sometimes induces us to be severe; excitement kindles the brain, and the brain in excitement provokes thoughts, which thoughts, when put into words, are sometimes disagreeable, and very disagreeable afterwards. I think that if discrimination and judgment is exercised we can be united in the Legislature, in the State and in the city, and if so, this will be an important thing to accomplish, for it is not only the unity of the democracy of this city that is jeopardized but the democracy of the whole country. (Cheers.) I believe that this democracy will be united again, and that will be very gratifying.

SPEECH OF HENRY L. CLINTON.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton was next called upon. He said:—From the first moment of the organization of the Legislature the democracy had devoted all their energies to the service of that party, and for the establishment of those principles we have battled for so many years. This city, which is democratic to the core, and democratic to an extent that is without a parallel in any city in the world, had demanded that the republican commissions should go down. When, after some fifteen years of adversity, it had at last succeeded in the general election and carried the heart of the democracy with it, and had decided to put down these republican commissions and establish a democratic in a democratic State, what was the result after all our efforts, after all our endeavors by various concessions, to secure unity? These bills were presented on Tuesday and were made the special order of the day. Why you saw that your city delegation, with, two exceptions, led the band in support of these commissions, and you saw the whole democratic party, with the exception of twenty members, enter solidly for these commissions. We then discovered for the first time that there was treason in our ranks, and that there was a majority against us by the union of twenty democrats on the outside of this city, and they were called upon to obey the behests of those who bought them by voting solidly against this bill. Now, gentlemen, where did the attack come from? It came from inside the democratic body—members from the rural districts—members from districts outside this city, who had received the support and fostering protection of the party in this city, were not ashamed to do this dastardly work of treason. (Applause.) If there be any character in the known world more despicable than another—any character that should be consigned to eternal infamy—it is that of a traitor. (Applause.) When you see the democracy outside of the city voting in the Legislature for certain republican commissions, it is time New York should speak in thunder tones of the conduct of these members, and forever prevent them from perpetrating such a political crime as long as they sit in the halls of legislation. (Cheers.) Why was New York city selected that they might spit their vengeance on us? Without the aid of the city of New York—without the immense majorities we have rolled up here year after year—the State could not have been carried, or a democratic Governor could not be elected. (Applause.) We could not maintain a majority in the Senate nor in the Assembly. Yet they leave New York city to-day to work and carry elections, and then these members seek to slay us by fastening republican commissions on us. This will be done no more. (Cheers.) The condemnation pronounced on their action is such, that I venture to say that no democrat inside the city of New York, no democrat from any district outside, will dare show his head in the Assembly and claim to be a democrat, and yet vote against the democratic measures designed to overthrow and destroy these republican commissions. (Cheers.) New York city is more important to the democratic party than any State, either of New York or of the whole Union. (Cheers.) If a democratic Assembly is to be elected; if a democratic Governor is to be elected next fall; if, two years from next fall, we are to elect a democratic President of the United States, and if our party is to maintain its ascendancy in the future, it will be owing to the action of the democrats of this great and noble city now. (Applause.) There is not a place in the known world where so many democrats to the acre are produced as right here in the city of New York. (Loud cheers.) There is no other soil so rich and fertile and which yields such a product as the city of New York. (Renewed cheers.) Now, gentlemen, one thing is certain—that the democracy of New York are true to their principles. They believe in a democratic government. (Cheers.) They believe in supporting those who uphold democratic principles. (Renewed cheering.) Congress has inaugurated a series of acts usurping the rights of the State. That State when it was republican (the State of New York) passed laws depriving us of our rights, as Congress has passed laws depriving States of their rights. But now the democracy is appealing to the people. They know the people are the source of power and that the people will sustain them. (Cheers.) Most nobly have they been seconded. Of one thing rest assured—that at all times, under all circumstances, come prosperity or adversity, come weal or woe, sink or swim, survive or perish, the democracy of the city of New York will never surrender the principles of self-government. (Uproarious applause.)

SENATOR GENET PUTS IN AN APPEARANCE.

Senator GENET then took the stand. He said:—I move you now, Mr. Chairman, as it is near eight o'clock and it is time that the doors of Tammany Hall should be open (I understand, however, that they will not be open); but in justice to ourselves, I move that we organize, commencing with the First ward, and march, two and two, to Tammany Hall, and demand admission. (Applause.) If we are refused we can only return to this body and pass such resolutions as may meet the emergency.

WHAT THE SHERIFF HAD TO SAY AT THIS POINT.

Sheriff O'BRIEN—Yes, and I move that the reporters of the newspapers precede us in a body, to show that we are respectable citizens and anxious to carry out and obey law and order. (Cheers.)

THE GRAND SACHEM PULLS THE WOOL OVER THE EYES OF THE YOUNG BRAVES.

Senator CREAMER—I have to state that a committee waited on Mr. Tweed a couple of days since for the purpose of calling a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee and requesting the calling of a special meeting to-night. Mr. Tweed stated that he was perfectly willing to call a meeting, and would go there himself to explain his position, which is a very doubtful one at the present time. (Loud cheers.) He stated yesterday, moreover, that he would go there to-night; but instead of that he sent Superintendent Kennedy and his police. (Cheers and groans for Kennedy and the M. P.'s.) There is a call also in the HERALD of this morning, sent there by his direction. The committee have waited on the officers commanding the police who have charge in Fourteenth street this evening and requested admission, and were refused on the ground that they had orders from Headquarters.

PETER MITCHELL PROPOUNDS A QUESTION.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL (Assemblyman)—Was that call signed by Mr. Tweed and two secretaries?

Senator CREAMER—Yes, and Mr. Tweed told me he authorized Tammany Hall to issue the call.

PETER—NOT PETER B., BUT MITCHELL PUTS ANOTHER QUESTION.

Mr. MITCHELL—I would ask if there is one of the secretaries present here to-night? (Cries of "There is." "He is.")

ANOTHER QUESTION BY THE GREAT PETER.

Mr. MITCHELL—Is Mr. Houghtaling in the room?

GRAND SACHEM JOHN A. KENNEDY.

A VOICE—Mr. Chairman, are we to understand that Superintendent Kennedy is the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall now? (Laughter and cheers.)

CHAIRMAN—They recognize no other to night. (Renewed laughter and cheers.)

ANOTHER VOICE—Is Mr. Houghtaling in the room?

ANOTHER VOICE—They have gone to look for him.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF GIVES TONGUE.

Mr. BERNARD REILLY—I would suggest that the only thing we should do to-night is to have this room cleared of all but members, perform any business we see fit, and then go in a body to Tammany to see if we will be admitted. If we are not, then let it go forth to the whole country that the General Committee of Tammany was refused admission through the tyrant and republican, John A. Kennedy—(cheers and a growl for Kennedy)—and let us see what the verdict of the people will be.

SECRETARY HOUGHTALING MAKES A STATEMENT.

Mr. Houghtaling, secretary of the regular Tammany Hall General Committee, here entered amid cheers.

CHAIRMAN (after consultation with Mr. Houghtaling)—Mr. Houghtaling states that in accordance with the directions of Mr. Tweed he and his brother secretary wrote that call and had it published in the usual way.

JUDGE HOGAN COMMITS HOSSELF.

Judge HOGAN—As one of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Tweed, in company with Mr. Michael C. Murphy and Justice Cox, on Friday last, at Albany, I have to state that we presented a communication from a majority of the General Committee of Tammany Hall requesting that a meeting be held to-night that we might express ourselves as to what measures were necessary in reference to what was then pending before the Legislature of this State. Mr. Tweed, upon reading the call, stated to the committee that he was in favor of calling the General Committee together at any time and, although a majority of the General Committee had signed the call, only twenty-five members were necessary to call a special meeting; but that if any gentleman of the committee had desired the committee to meet without having it signed by the requisite number, he, as chairman of the committee was willing and ready to do it. He then and there promised that on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the General Committee of Tammany Hall would be convened. We read in the papers that the Tammany Hall General Committee would meet this evening, and in compliance with that I, as a member of that committee, went to Tammany Hall to get admission. I there met the captain of the Eighteenth precinct—Captain Cameron—who informed me that he had orders from Mr. Superintendent Kennedy to protect the inside of Tammany Hall, and that he believed there would be no meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee this evening. He also stated that Captain Walling, his superior officer, had later orders, and, as his superior, he was bound under the orders of Inspector Walling. I waited on Inspector Walling, and he informed me he had charge of the outside of Tammany Hall, and that he was to protect the building and prevent a breach of the peace. I told him that, as a magistrate, I felt it was my duty to do the same, and that I was there to prevent a breach of the peace and protect, at all hazards, the buildings, which, I believe, I am part owner in. (Cheers.) Mr. Walling said there could be no meeting there that evening; that Mr. Kennedy said there would be none. I asked him to what party Kennedy now belonged, and if Kennedy, himself and Captain were not members of the radical party, and by what right they denied the democracy of this city the right to meet in their own democratic headquarters? But while waiting there to see what might turn up I found one of the Commissioners of Police—and a so-called democrat—giving orders to two or three of the police captains to clear the stoop on the steps of Tammany Hall, which are now guarded by police officers; so that if the democracy of this city want to meet in a quiet, peaceable and orderly manner, as provided by the constitution of the State and the United States, they are prevented by a few of the so-called democrats and a Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. (Hisses and cries of "Name him; name him.") I hope that the resolution offered by my friend Alderman Reilly will not prevail—that we go in a body; but I hope that the committee that was appointed this evening to make inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining admission to Tammany Hall will be permitted to go there again, ask admission and report to this body. There are a great many persons assembled in the streets now, and if we leave this room it is not likely that we will get back without a great many more seeking to get in with us. We should go there and show to the traitors that we are good democrats and not, as they stated in the public papers, like them, who have robbed more than four hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury of this city—more than the cost of the United States government for printing. (Cheers.) If they have all this money in their hands, and if they have used it with the Legislature of this State, let us know it, but let us meet peaceably and quietly. Let us seek admission, and if we are refused by them let us go to our homes quietly and peaceably appeal to our people. Recollecting and believing that we are still members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, for which party we have rolled up handsome majorities to overthrow radical rule, we should stand firm to our principles. (Cheers.)

SENATOR CREAMER EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Senator CREAMER again arose and said:—Gentlemen, I am desirous of taking this opportunity of explaining my position in connection with the democratic party. Last fall I had the honor of an election to the Senate by the people of the Sixth Senatorial district of the city of New York. I consented to be a candidate at that time, after the assurances of my friends that the democratic party would make one more determined effort to get control of the government of the city and to repeal the laws that have oppressed us ever since the enactment of the Metropolitan Police bill in 1857. I believe it was my duty in Albany at all times to support that political action. I thought it was part of the democratic creed, from the chairman down to the humblest member. I believe it was the ruling motive, and that which prompted us in all our fight and in all our successes, to get the power of the government of the city for ourselves. I had cause to fear this the more if the action of Tammany Hall sachems gave the power to one of these city commissions and supplanted the democracy of this county. I believed it to be my duty while in Albany to stand up for democratic measures at all considerations and risks. We had every desire to have that reform which would gratify our people. After the glorious victory of 1869, for the first time in seventeen years, not only for this city and State, but also for the entire country—for I may add here to-night that there is not a democrat throughout the length and breadth of the land that is not interested in to-night's proceedings—we were led to believe that this city was the Gibraltar of democracy. During the hours of our bitterest experience, we were inspired by hope from here. Knowing well that we held the power here, we knew that there was a chance of a republican form of government under democratic rule. The democrats have been as much surprised and annoyed, particularly those of our own State, in the government of this city as the people of our own city were. I therefore must look at this question as a member of the general State in the city of New York. I therefore regarded the settlement of this question as involving great responsibility. It has led me to direct my course, and to be governed by no other motive than a desire to restore to the people of this city the rights they have been so long deprived of. All claims of friends dependant upon next November election were ignored. I opposed, therefore, any policy that would inaugurate a political campaign for next year. I believe I can safely speak for my associates, Norton and Genet, who are by my side, that we were then and are now banded against this democratic republican ring who seem to control our city at the present time. From time to time they have refused to the people who have honored them so much their honest rights. They showed by their action last Tuesday and by their action to-night that they are opposed to giving back to the people of this city any control in the government of their own local affairs. Thirty days more will elapse and this Legislature will adjourn. If the police are to rule as before, it is certainly safe to say that a democratic majority in this city next fall is impossible. They seem to have a desire to rule or ruin. The responsibility of representing our people at home has rested upon us, and we are willing to retire, if we are permitted to remain, rather than consent to serve the men who have so basely betrayed the party. (Cheers.) Time after time we were solicited as to positions to be filled at the next election, but we threw such applications away in order that such legislation might be adopted, as far as it was in our power to give it, as would give the people their rights. I was willing, and am still, to act with my worst enemy I ever had in order that the people may have their rights given to them, and myself to make some personal sacrifices for my party. We have a fortnight still for legislation, and there may be yet legislation favorable for the city. I am opposed to any action in our party that would have a tendency to disorganize. In reference to the refutation of any charges that had been brought against me, individually, for the part I had taken in Albany, I say that I have always suspected the democrats of this city who have obtained power simply through the support of their republican friends; because I say that such democrats are not true to their pledges. It had been shown to-night, and by the night's proceedings, that there is a despotic power exercised that will destroy the liberties of the people of this city. I hope that no resolutions that are offered here to-night will in any way interfere with the harmonious action of our party, but that you will still maintain your position and be prepared to make any sacrifices for the success of your cause. To show the gentlemen who called the meeting to-night that there was nothing to fear from the character of the resolutions I will read them to you:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That on behalf of the democracy of this city we respectfully, but firmly, demand that the Legislature now assembled at Albany, and controlled by a majority of members professing to entertain the principles of the democratic party, immediately proceed to repeal or modify those despotic and obnoxious laws imposed during years of republican control, and restore to the people the rights of self-government.

Resolved, That the attempt to overawe the democracy by marching a large force of police to Tammany Hall cannot fail to increase our exertions and unite our efforts, since we have gathered together merely with a peaceable but determined design to express our honest convictions as the elected representatives of the Tammany Hall organization.

Senator CREAMER then put the resolutions to a vote, when they were unanimously carried.

Mr. KIERNAN renewed his motion to adjourn, which was carried.

SHERIFF O'BRIEN ON THE STUMP.

Sheriff O'BRIEN then addressed the meeting. He said—I move that when the meeting moves from here it goes out on Irving place, and moves up to the Fourth avenue, instead of moving down to the Third avenue. This sagacious move on the part of the pacific Sheriff was adopted *nem. con.*, and the meeting thereupon made a general move out of the hall.

THE CLEARING OUT.

On the street there was no demonstration on the part of the crowd. One or two cheers for Creamer, Morrissey, Genet, Norton and O'Brien were given, and the braves, who have taken up the hatchet and entered on the warpath against the old braves of the wigwam, departed.

The young democracy cleared out from Irving Hall as rapidly as a congregation of hungry Christians leaving church for dinner. They disappeared in a twinkling, and two minutes after the last gallant Tuscorora emerged from the portals of the hall the doors were closed, the police wandered off carelessly, and all was silence and darkness where light and life prevailed but a brief moment before. And thus ended the great powwow of the young braves of the tribe of the Tuscaroras who have taken up the hatchet and entered upon the warpath against the braves, sachems and medicine men of the Tammany wigwam.

Police Arrangements and Dispositions to Suppress Disturbances.

The impending conflict between the two wings of the democracy was the all-absorbing theme dilated upon by the hosts of large and small fry politicians who thronged the Central Police Office from ten A. M. to five P. M. There were earnest conferences in the halls and concern felt as to the proposed action of the police authorities. The Commissioners, in answer to inquiries on the subject, scouted the idea of a riot as preposterous, and declared it unnecessary to take any special precautions to preserve the peace. But they gave the information in such a manner that many left satisfied that their sense of security was assumed, and so it proved. Several times during the day Superintendent Kennedy was called to the private rooms of the Commissioners for consultation, and it was evident to persons about the structure that weighty matters were being discussed.

CAPTAINS OF PRECINCTS SUMMONED.

During the morning all the captains of precincts south of Canal street were summoned to the Superintendent's rooms to secure the keys to the fire alarm boxes provided by the Fire Commissioners. Some imaginative speculator of the transfer of keys jumped to the conclusion that the issue of keys had some relation to the wigwam of the sachems, and later in the day the story floated about down town that Superintendent Kennedy had issued keys to one thousand policemen, who were to be secretly admitted to the Hall in citizen's clothes. Other rumors equally absurd and based upon no more substantial material were put in circulation and gave zest to the excitement.

The result of Kennedy's conference with the Commissioners was the promulgation of the following:—

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTOR WALLING.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, 300 MULBERRY STREET, New York, March 28, 1870.

Inspector WALLING—The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society have requested to have their property (Tammany Hall) protected from a threatened invasion by a large body of lawless persons on the occasion of a meeting of the "Democratic Republican General Committee" on the evening of this day.

I have, therefore, ordered a force of 650 officers and men to report to you at said hall precisely at half-past six o'clock this evening, when you will take command of the several detachments as they arrive on the ground, and dispose of them in the best manner to protect the property of the society and preserve the public peace.

The annexed list will show the number ordered to report to you from each precinct.

Captain Petty, of Fifth; Jourdan, of Sixth;

FIRST CHARTER REDIVIVUS.

Its Introduction in the Assembly Yesterday by Mr. Frear.

The Provisions Relating to the Excise Law Stricken Out and Made Into a Separate Bill.

Several Amendments and Alterations Made.

All the City Officers Except the Mayor to be Elected in May.

The Mayor to Appoint All Heads of Departments Except Those of Finance and Law.

The following is the text of the new charter introduced in the State Assembly at Albany yesterday by Mr. Frear, of this city. It is substantially the same charter introduced by Mr. Frear at an earlier period of the session, which gave rise to the existing quarrel of the metropolitan democracy, save that the provisions relating to the Excise law have been stricken out, and there are several amendments to and alterations of the original in various parts of the bill.

Article First.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

Article Second.

OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the city of New York.

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

SEC. 4. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman, to be elected in each Assembly district.

SEC. 5. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

SEC. 6. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the judicial election, to be held in the city and county of New York on the third Tuesday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in June following, at noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office, whose terms of office shall then end. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall hold office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general election in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and annually thereafter at every succeeding general election, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday of January in each and every year following their election. All the provisions of law relating to the judicial election to be held in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, in so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the first election under this act for such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and all the provisions of law relating to general elections in the city of New York, so far as they are applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections and the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every succeeding election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

POWERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

SEC. 7. Each board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant, and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 8. The boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum.

SEC. 9. Each board shall—first, choose a president from its own members; second, appoint a clerk and other officers; third, determine the rules of its own proceedings; fourth, be the judge of the returns of election and the right of election and qualification of its own members; fifth, keep a journal of its proceedings; sixth, sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and seventh, shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members, and to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with a concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the board.

SEC. 10. Every member expelled from either board shall thereby forfeit all his rights and power as an alderman or assistant alderman.

SEC. 11. The stated and occasional meetings of each board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules, and both boards may meet at the same time, or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

SEC. 12. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or joint resolution shall, before it shall take effect, be presented duly certified to the Mayor for his approval.

SEC. 13. The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board in which it originated within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of such board.

SEC. 14. If he approve it he shall sign it. If he disapprove he shall specify his objections thereto. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 15. Such objections of the Mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the board to which they are sent.

SEC. 16. The board to which such ordinance or resolution shall have been returned with objections shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same and if, on reconsideration, it shall pass both boards by a vote of at least three-fourths of all the members elected to each board, it shall take effect. In all such cases the votes shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of the persons voting for or against its passage on such reconsideration shall be entered on the journal of each board.

SEC. 17. No ordinance or resolution shall be valid unless it shall receive the assent of both boards within the term fixed by law to such boards.

SEC. 18. Any ordinance or resolution may originate in either board, and when it shall have passed one board may be rejected or amended in the other; but no ordinance or resolution shall be passed except by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to each board. But in case any ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board shall become necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to each board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the corporation, or for any services on its account or in its employment, shall ever be passed by the Common Council except by the unanimous vote thereof.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SEC. 19. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection at all reasonable times the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The clerk of each board shall appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, not to exceed the number now authorized by law or ordinance. The Clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective boards to publish all resolutions and ordinances and amendments thereof which shall be introduced or passed, and also the final proceedings, except such parts as may require secrecy; and no vote shall be taken in either board upon the passage of a resolution or an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, until after such notice shall have been published at least three days; and whenever any vote shall be taken, such resolution or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other board, or to the Mayor, and immediately after the adjournment of the board at which the same shall have been passed, be published, with the yeas and nays and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same as part of the proceedings; and no resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one board shall be acted upon by the other board on the same day.

POWERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

SEC. 21. The Common Council shall have power to make, continue, modify and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding $100, and shall have power to make such ordinances and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz.:—

1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads and public places.

2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, railways and locomotives.

3. To regulate the use of sidewalks, building fronts and house fronts within the stoop lines.

4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads and public places.

5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water mains, the building and repairing of sewers and erecting gaslights.

6. To provide for and regulate the opening, widening and extending of streets below Fourteenth street.

7. To regulate numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues and public places.

8. To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt or garbage in the streets.

9. To regulate the cleaning of the streets, sidewalks and gutters and removing ice, hail and snow from them.

10. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts and horse troughs.

11. To provide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutterstones and sidewalks.

12. To regulate public cries, advertising noises and ringing bells in the streets.

13. In regard to the relations between all the officers and employés of the Corporation in respect to each other, the Corporation and the people.

14. In relation to street beggars, vagrants and mendicants.

15. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, fireworks and detonating works of all descriptions within the city.

16. In relation to intoxication, fighting and quarrelling in the streets.

17. In relation to places of public amusement.

18. In relation to exhibiting or carrying banners, placards or flags in or across the streets from houses.

19. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets.

20. In relation to the construction, repairs and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps and sewers.

21. In relation to partition fences and walls.

22. In relation to the construction, repair, care and use of markets, docks, wharves, piers and slips.

23. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junkdealers, hawkers, peddlers and venders.

24. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and enforcing the keeping and use of proper weights and measures by venders.

25. In relation to the inspection, weighing and measuring of firewood, coal, hay and straw, and the cartage of the same.

26. In relation to the mode and manner of suing for, collecting and disposing of the penalties provided for a violation of all ordinances.

27. And for carrying into effect and enforcing any of the powers, privileges and rights at any time granted and bestowed upon or possessed by the said corporation.

SEC. 22. The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the city, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislative power of the city shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions or limitations as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature.

Article Third.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 23. The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 24. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation; shall be elected at a general election, and hold his office for the term of two years, commencing on the 1st day of January next after his election. The first election for Mayor shall be at the general election in November, in the year 1870.

SEC. 25. Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such disability, or, in case of a vacancy until the next general election. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, to sign or approve of any ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, or nominate or appoint any person to office, unless the sickness, disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 26. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term there shall be an election for Mayor at the next general election and the person then elected shall hold for the full term of two years from the 1st day of January next ensuing.

DUTY OF THE MAYOR.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:—

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city.

2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation all other heads of the city departments.

4. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and the laws of the State, and to be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

SEC. 28. The Mayor may appoint such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

Article Fourth.

OF THE CO-ORDINATE CITY DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY.

SEC. 29. All the heads of departments hereinafter mentioned, except of the departments of finance and law, shall be appointed by the Mayor, as hereinafter provided. Any provision of law giving to the Governor power to remove any officer of the city government referred to in this act is hereby repealed. The Common Council shall have the power of impeachment of the Mayor by resolution of two-thirds of all the members elected in each Board. The Mayor shall have the power of impeaching all heads of departments. In case the Mayor shall be impeached his assent to the resolution shall not be requisite. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the full Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York. It shall be the duty of the said court to define, by rule, the mode of impeachment and trial of charges. If the court decide that the charges are sustained the office of the impeached officer shall become vacant.

SEC. 30. There shall be the following other departments in said city:—Finance Department, Law Department, Police Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Fire Department, Health Department, Department of Public Parks, Department of Buildings, Department of Docks.

SEC. 31. The said departments shall, at such times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, and shall always, when required by him, furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct.

SEC. 32. The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaux (except the chamberlain), as also all clerks, officers, employés and subordinates in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employés, and subordinates in every department, except the Police and Fire departments, with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of each department shall designate and approve, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each department for such purposes.

Article Fifth.

OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 33. The finance department shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employés of the corporation shall be paid.

SEC. 34. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department; and it shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation, and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor.

SEC. 35. The chief officer of this department shall be called the Comptroller of the city of New York, who shall be elected at the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, and hold his office for the term of four years.

SEC. 36. In the case of a vacancy in the office of the Comptroller, the Mayor shall appoint some person to fill the place until the first Monday of January next after the next general election, at which election there shall be an election of Comptroller for the full term of four years from said first Monday in January.

BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 37. There shall be the following bureaus in this department:—

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents, and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Collector of City Revenue.

2. A bureau for the collection of taxes, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," and he shall have all the power and perform all the duties heretofore prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes.

3. A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called "Clerk of Arrears."

4. An auditing bureau, which shall audit, revise and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor, and which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the Comptroller, with the reasons for the allowance, the chief officer of which shall be called "Auditor of Accounts."

5. A bureau of licenses, the chief officer of which shall be called "Registor of Licenses."

6. A bureau of markets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Markets."

THE OFFICE OF CHAMBERLAIN.

7. A bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, the chief officer of which shall be called the Chamberlain.

SEC. 38. The chamberlain shall keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations, and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. Any vacancy in the office of chamberlain shall be filled by the Mayor for the term now designated by law.

SEC. 39. All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

Article Sixth.

OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 40. The law department shall have the charge and conduct of all law business of the corporation and of its departments, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested; the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening or altering streets, and shall, whenever so applied to by the comptroller, draw the leases, deeds and other legal papers connected with the finance department.

SEC. 41. The chief officer of the department shall be called "Counsel to the Corporation." He shall be elected at a general election and hold his office for four years.

SEC. 42. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," and a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

Article Seventh.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 43. The department of police shall consist of a board of police composed of four commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. The commissioners shall be first appointed for respective terms of eight, seven, six and five years. For vacancies occurring or for terms succeeding expiration of office, the term of office to each commissioner shall be eight years. Each member of the board of police shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated to the Recorder of the city of New York.

SEC. 44. The police force shall be appointed by said board and shall be composed of a superintendent, three inspectors, and as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen and doormen of police, and as many surgeons, clerks and employés of the police as the board of police may, from time to time, determine, not exceeding the respective numbers now in office for duty in the city of New York under appointment from the board of metropolitan police.

SEC. 45. All members of the policee (except the superintendent) shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them, and after the charges shall have been examined into, after such kind of notice to the person charged and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations of the board of police may prescribe. Surgeons, clerks and employés shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the board of police.

SEC. 46. The government and discipline of the police department shall be such as the board may, from time to time, by rules and regulations, prescribe.

SEC. 47. Every person connected with the metropolitan police department at the time this act shall take effect, and designated to do duty in the city of New York, and except as otherwise herein ordered, shall continue in office, and be transferred by operation of this act to the department herein created, and the amount of salary or compensation now paid to such person in the metropolitan police department, shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his transferred office under this act.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

SEC. 48. No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of crime, or who cannot read or write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the State during one year next preceding his appointment.

SEC. 49. The Board of Police may, upon any emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens as it may deem desirable, and may demand the assistance of the military of the First division, by order in writing, served upon the commanding officer of such division, whose duty it shall be to obey immediately.

SEC. 50. During the service of any special patrolman authorized as aforesaid he shall possess all the powers, privileges and perform all the duties that may be by orders, rules and regulations from time to time prescribed. Every such special patrolman shall wear a badge, to be prescribed and furnished by the Board of Police.

SEC. 51. No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Board of Police. Unexplained absence, without leave, of any member of the police force for five days shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member, and accepted as such.

SEC. 52. The Common Council shall provide such office and business accommodations, station houses, apparatus and articles, as the department of Police shall deem requisite for the transaction of the business of the Police Department, and shall duly make requisition for.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

SEC. 53. The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpœnas, tested in the name of its president, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each Commissioner of Police, or the chief clerk, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer affirmations and oaths to any persons summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, or to take any deposition necessary to be made under the orders, rules and regulations of the Board of Police, or for the purposes of this act. Any wilful and corrupt false swearing, by any witness or person, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said orders, rules and regulations, or under this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence. The provisions and procedure of section three of an act entitled "An act to enable the Common Council of the city of New York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed February 8, 1855, are hereby applied to the case of any witness subpœnaed under this section.

SEC. 54. The Board of Police may, from time to time, but with especial reference to locating the same as centrally in precincts as possible, establish stations and station houses, or sub-stations and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accommodation thereat of members of the police force, and as places of temporary detention for persons arrested and property taken within the precinct.

SEC. 55. The Board of Police are empowered, in their discretion, to enact, modify and repeal from time to time orders, rules and regulations of general discipline of the subordinates under their control, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 56. The members of the police force shall possess in the city of New York, and in every part of this State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search or arrest issued by any magistrate of this State, may be executed in any part thereof, by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections seven, eight and nine, of chapter two, title two, part four of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act.

DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

SEC. 57. Each member of the police force shall, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, in the discretion of the Board, and every officer from any other portion of the State or county, arresting or claiming to arrest any person in the city of New York, shall, immediately upon an arrest, convey, in person, the offender before a magistrate that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station house or precinct thereof until the next public sitting of the magistrate and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said board from to time, to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted.

SEC. 58. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or, while actually on duty, to service on subpœnas from civil courts.

SEC. 59. The Common Council shall provide suitable accommodation for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates when committing witnesses, in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention of witnesses, and in committing witnesses to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to time of detention. But no witness shall ever be detained longer than ten days, unless by his own consent.

DISCIPLINE OF THE POLICE.

SEC. 60. The Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offence or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force; but no more than ten days' pay shall be forfeited and withheld for any offence. All such fines shall be paid forthwith to the Chamberlain to the account of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 61. Every member of the police force shall have issued to him, by the Board of Police, a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the president of the said board, and chief clerk or first deputy, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank.

SEC. 62. Each member of the police shall take an oath of office and subscribe the same before an officer of police who is empowered to administer an oath.

SEC. 63. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to detail, on each day of election, at least two patrolmen to each election poll.

SEC. 64. It shall be the duty of the police force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election from being erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the city, and to summarily remove any such booth, box or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof.

SEC. 65. The duties of the police surgeons and the extent and bounds of their districts shall be assigned from time to time by the rules and regulations of the Board of Police.

A LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

SEC. 66. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state and declare what portion of the reward fund, respectively, of the said Metropolitan police, belongs to, or should be set apart for, the police of the city of New York; and upon said statement being made a division of such fund shall be made, and the amount so found to be the portion of the police of the city of New York shall be paid over to the chamberlain of the city of New York, as trustee, for the benefit of the police of the city of New York, as contemplated in the creation of said fund. All fines imposed by the Board of Police upon the members of the police force, by way of discipline, and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force, except when allowed to be retained by said member, and all moneys remaining for the space of two years in the hands of the property clerk, or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this act, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the chamberlain shall keep an account. The payments so made shall constitute and be deposited and kept as a fund to be called the "Police Life Insurance Fund," and the person who shall, from time to time, fill the office of chamberlain shall be the trustee of the said fund, and may, from time to time, invest the same in whole or in part as he shall deem most advantageous for the objects of such fund, and is empowered to make all necessary contracts and take all necessary remedies in the premises. And said chamberlain shall succeed the present trustees of the Police Life Insurance Fund of the Metropolitan Police Department, and said fund shall be delivered over on demand to the said chamberlain by the parties or the institution now holding it. But all annuities now chargeable upon said fund shall be maintained inviolate.

SEC. 67. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall also immediately ascertain what interest the city and county of New York have in any property used for general police purposes of said district within the other counties of the Metropolitan Police district, in order to a future adjust thereof.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY OR MONEY RECOVERED.

SEC. 68. All property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be hereafter taken into the custody of any member of the police force or criminal court of the city of New York, or which shall come into the custody of any police justice, shall be by such member or justice, or by order of said court, given into the custody of and kept by the property clerk of the police, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain also a record of the names of the persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the time of the seizure and any final disposition of such property and money.

SEC. 69. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought, with such claimant and the person arrested, before some magistrate for adjudication, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offence alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the property clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent or clerk of such accused person.

SEC. 70. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on oath before the magistrate, by or in behalf of any other persons than the person arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the persons accused.

SEC. 71. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of said police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the property clerk, to be duly registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons interested, and for the information of the public as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police.

SEC. 72. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the police life insurance fund.

SEC. 73. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; such property, however, shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property clerk to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

SEC. 74. Upon the appointment of the Commissioners of Police first mentioned in this act, or a majority of them, they shall organize as the Board of Police of the Police Department of the city of New York, and the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, on demand, turn over to the board of police hereby created all the property, real and personal, and books and records in the use or possession of said Board of Metropolitan Police, within the limits of the city and county of New York, for the use and purpose of the Police department by this act established; and the said Board of Police of the Police Department of the city of New York are hereby authorized and empowered, immediately upon entering upon the duties of their office, to take possession of the same for such uses and purposes, and to hold the same, subject to the control and superior title therein of the city and county of New York. Immediately upon the passage of this act the treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department shall make to the Comptroller of the city of New York a detailed statement of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department in the city and county of New York. If any proportion of the cost of any such property shall have been borne by the Metropolitan Police district at large, the proportion paid by each county of such Metropolitan Police district, for such property, shall be stated. And the Comptroller of the city of New York shall report such proportionate expense, borne by other counties, to the Supervisors of the county of New York, and said Supervisors shall cause to be levied and raised upon the estates, real and personal, in such county, subject by law to taxation in the year 1870, such amount as may be necessary to reimburse such other counties such proportion, and shall thereafter immediately make such reimbursement.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POLICE.

SEC. 75. The moneys raised in the city and county of New York for the proportion of the said city and county of the expenses of the Metropolitan Police district remaining unexpended shall be paid over by the officer or officers in whose hands soever the same may be to the Comptroller of the city of New York immediately upon the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of this State to transmit all such moneys remaining in the State treasury to the Comptroller of said city. The moneys so coming into the hands of the Comptroller of the city of New York shall be applied first to the expenses incurred and remaining unpaid, if any there be, on account of the Metropolitan Police in the city and county of New York, and then to the payment of the expenses of the Police Department created by this act, as from time to time may be necessary. The Board of Police hereby established shall annually, on or before the 1st day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Board of Police for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor, Comptroller and president of said Board of Police, who shall, on or before the 15th day of December, consider and revise such estimate, and shall fix and determine the amount which said Board of Police shall be authorized to expend during such year; and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Police, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York by the Comptroller, and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed annually to cause the amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said city and county of New York. The Comptroller, from time to time, is authorized to borrow upon revenue bonds, according to law, in anticipation of the said taxes, whatever sum he may deem necessary for the use and purposes of the said department, not exceeding in any one year the amount which may be appropriated for said year as herein provided.

KILLING THE OLD BOARD.

SEC. 76. Upon notice to the Board of Metropolitan Police by the commissioners first appointed under this act of their appointment and qualification the powers and duties of the said Board of Metropolitan Police and of the officers of the said board (except as herein provided) shall cease and be no longer operative within the city and county of New York. All powers and duties of the Board of Metropolitan Police and of the members of the Metropolitan Police force heretofore exercised according to law, and all the provisions of law which related to the police of the Metropolitan Police district, so far as they are not respectively in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby devolved upon the Police Department herein created, and upon the police force hereby established, and shall be extended and applied to the police and Police Department created by this act.

Article Eighth.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 77. There shall be a department of public works, the head or chief officer of which shall be called "Commissioner of Public Works," who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and hold office for four years, and who shall receive a salary equal to that now or lately designated by statute or ordinance to the Street Commissioner. Whenever the words chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct board, or president of the Croton aqueduct board, or street commissioner shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or document, it shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid commissioner of public works, and wherever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the corporation the words street department or Croton aqueduct board shall occur it shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works" and the commissioner thereof. Within five days after the passage of this act the terms of office of the Street Commissioner of the city of New York, and the President Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the city of New York shall end, and the said offices respectively shall be abolished. The bureaux, offices and positions now under the Street Department or Croton Aqueduct Department, respectively, are hereby transferred to the "Department of Public Works," together with all their papers, books, documents property and public effects, and with the like authority and compensation, and the terms of office of the several persons now holding office or position or employment under said Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments shall be terminated within five days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 78. The said department shall have cognizance and control:—

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.

2. Of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water.

3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues.

4. Of the repairing and construction of public roads.

5. Of the care of public buildings.

6. Of the filling up of sunken lots.

7. Of public sewers and drainage.

8. Of street vaults.

9. Of paving, repairing and repairing streets and keeping the same clean.

10. Of digging and constructing wells.

BUREAUS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 79. There shall be the following bureaus in the Department of Public Works:—

1. A bureau for laying water pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells and hydrants, paving and repaving and repairing streets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Purveyor."

2. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Register."

3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience. The commissioner may delegate to this bureau any power and duty now conferred by law or ordinance on the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

5. A bureau of lamps and gas, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."

6. A bureau of streets and roads, the chief officer which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets."

7. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer of which shall be called Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and shall be a practical builder.

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called collector of assessments and his assistants deputy collectors.

Article Ninth.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 80. The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a board of five persons, which board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such department by special laws and by provisions of chapter 510 of the Laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act. The said commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years respectively, and each of said commissioners shall receive the salary now designated to such office.

Article Tenth.

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 81. The fire department shall have for its head a board, to consist of five persons, to be known as "Fire Commissioners of the City of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years respectively, and each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 82. There shall be in this department two bureaus. The chief officer of the first bureau shall be called the Chief Engineer. The chief officer of the other bureau shall be called Inspector of Fire Apparatus.

SEC. 83. The bureau at the head of which shall be the Inspector of Fire Apparatus is charged with the duty of fulfilling all other duties connected with the Fire Department, except such as are performed by the Chief Engineer and his assistant engineers.

POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 84. The said Fire Department is hereby empowered to possess and directed to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties now provided by law to the Metropolitan Fire Department, and shall have power to provide supplies, horses, tools, implements and apparatus of any and all kinds to be used in the extinguishing of fires, and fire telegraphs, and to buy, sell, construct, repair and have the care of the same, and take any and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper, and, upon due organization as a department, to take possession of, for its use, all city property and apparatus and books then or lately in custody of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

SEC. 85. The said board shall appoint a secretary, chief and assistant engineers and as many clerks, firemen and other appointees as may be necessary, who shall receive the like compensation as that paid to them respectively in the Metropolitan Fire Department. They shall at all times be under the discipline of the said board and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said board, and may be removed by said board at pleasure; and the chief engineer, assistant engineers, firemen and employés now in the Metropolitan Fire Department are hereby made subordinates of this department, and are hereby transferred to this department.

SEC. 86. The officers, firemen and appointees of the Fire Department, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty shall have the right of way at any fire and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail. Any person who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way obstruct any fire apparatus or any of said officers while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for the same.

SEC. 87. It shall be a misd

shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

OFFICIALS NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN JOBS.

SEC. 115. And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk thereon, or other officer of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessment or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 116. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Comptroller and chairmen of the respective finance committees of each Board of the Common Council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing laws and ordinances.

SEC. 117. Whenever the Mayor and Comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the city of New York, from assessment any church, hospital, charitable institution or free library, in accordance with the principle of like provisions heretofore adopted in the laws of the State, they may file a certificate to that effect with the proper Board of Assessors and in the finance department; whereupon such exemption shall be final, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as if city property.

THE ELECTIONS.

SEC. 118. All elections for all city officers and school officers, except the one in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be held at the general election in November in each year, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding, unless herein otherwise provided. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections, and canvass and estimate of votes at general elections shall apply to each election of city officers.

SMASHING THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS.

SEC. 119. The city of New York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent spread of disease, passed February 26, 1866, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district, and establish a fire department therein, passed March 30, 1865, and the acts amendatory thereof and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed. The act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twenty, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and the act relative to the charter of the city of New York, passed April three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are also hereby repealed; but the charters of the city of New York known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same, or either of them, are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed modified or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect; nor shall this section so be construed as to abrogate or repeal any provisions of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the city of New York, commonly called tax levies.

SEC. 120. This act shall take effect immediately.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Damage by the Gale of Sunday Last—The Fiftieth Precinct Station House—Board of Aldermen—Miscellaneous News Items.

It is estimated that 55,600 people visited Prospect Park last week.

A three story and basement frame house, owned by E. T. Hatch, was blown over, involving a loss of $2,000.

Four two story frame houses, owned by Charles Burton, on Greene avenue, near Patchen, were demolished by the gale.

A three story frame house on Nostrand avenue, owned by a Mr. Sullivan, was destroyed by the high wind, involving damage amounting to $1,500.

During the prevalence of the storm on Sunday afternoon the new car house of the Brooklyn City Railroad, on Flushing avenue, near Marcy avenue, was blown down.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and awarded contracts for the building of a new station in the Fiftieth precinct. The total amount of the contract is $26,308. The name of Carll street was, on motion of the Alderman of the eleventh ward, changed to Leet place. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the number and condition of unoccupied engine houses owned by the city, with a view to disposing of the property by sale for the benefit of the public treasury.

GENERAL NOTES.

The fruits, berry bushes and vines in San José, Cal., have lately been much injured by frost.

A Montana paper states that silver is pouring into New York from all quarters. In Montana it comes in quarts.

Boston has become owner of Cedar Grove Cemetery, and Alderman Henry L. Pierce has been chosen to represent it.

It is said to be the intention of the Union Pacific Railroad to locate shops at Evanston, a station eighty-four miles east of Ogden Junction.

A showman at Omaha exhibits one of his eyes preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience "was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this yere town."

A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying their in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed, "Federle money come and done gone, and greenbacks is played out, but dis is the stuff that rals can't chaw. De old time is come again. Hooray!" And then he went away and buried his money.

It does not cost much to get divorced in Westfield, Vt. A few months ago a young Frenchman took to himself a wife; but after a little time she, getting sick of her bargain, went off home. After a while he followed her and wanted she should give him a bill of divorce. She consented, and sitting down wrote a bill and handed it to him, which he took and went on his way rejoicing.

Respectable society in Montreal has been for some days brimming over with indignation as well as sadness at the instantly abduction by a Quebec artillery officer of an orphan girl of fourteen—the niece of a respected clergyman of that city, and the heiress, it is said, of some wealth—from the residence of her young brother, whom the officer in question had been visiting for a week or two.

A Bloomington boy who found the dead body of his brother, his fellow soldier, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and buried it in a grave dug with his own hands, was surprised a few days ago by the sudden appearance of that brother, alive and well, at their home. Dead men tell no tales, and so he is bound to believe his brother when he assures him he must have buried some other boy's brother.

Flora Mills, the female burglar, whom Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has just pardoned, is seventeen years old, and was for a number of years a captive among the Indians. She was taken from her captors, with a number of others, two years ago, and left homeless, friendless and penniless at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She fell an easy victim to evil and was arrested for burglary and sentenced to prison. She is to be sent to the House of the Friendless in Cincinnati.

During a Wyoming murder trial the murdered man appeared in court alive and well. The trial, however, went on, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. "How's this?" says the judge; "there has been no murder; the man is alive in court." "Well, your honor," said the foreman, "the jury is convinced that the prisoner did not murder this man, but he is a dangerous person. I am sure he stole my gray mare, and we believe that hanging him is necessary for the peace of the country."

CONGRESS.

Senators Exercised Over the Texas Bill.

The House Looking After the St. Domingo Treaty.

Protracted Debate Over the Tariff.

More Land Grabbers After Railroad Subsidies.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Messrs. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., and SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University in Ohio, for the education of colored youth from the South.

By Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass.—From citizens of Pennsylvania for a recognition of the existence of Almighty God in the national constitution.

By Mr. REVELS, (rep.) of Miss.—From Susan Wilson, of Vicksburg, Miss., for remuneration for the use of her property by the United States government during the war.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., presented a memorial of 129 members of the St. Louis bar in favor of the bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the United States Courts. Laid on the table.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. HOWELL, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature relating to the civil contest in the island of Cuba, claiming the right and duty of the government to recognize the belligereney of the Cubans. Read and ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OFFICERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, to whom petitions on the subject were referred, reported a joint resolution relating to the officers of the Soldiers' Home. Also a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell the Bergen Heights arsenal.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Mr. DRAKE rose to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Trumbull) as to the cause of the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas. He said the bill for the readmission of Georgia was reported the day after its reference to the committee, yet the Texas bill had now been fourteen days in the hands of the committee, and he would like to know something as to the cause of the difficulty and delay.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that no motion had been made, and he would like to know what question was before the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE replied that if not in order in making the inquiry he would take his seat; but if in order he hoped the chairman of the committee would consider that the inquiry was made in good faith and that no indignity to himself or the committee was intended.

Mr. TRUMBULL expressed his willingness to reply to the question so far as he was able. The Senate was aware that since the introduction of the Texas bill and the admission of General Ames questions of the greatest importance were yet undisposed of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House an effort had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to consider it without its reference by the committee at all. The bill itself contained a clause that it should not affect any other conditions or guarantees upon which Texas was originally annexed or admitted as a state. One of these original conditions provided that States that might thereafter be carved out of the territory of Texas should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each state might at the time of their admission desire. This provision to admit slave states in Texas, if the people there so desired, was contrary to the constitution of the United States. The committee therefore desired to amend the bill so as to report it in proper shape.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report, in order that Texas might speedily be admitted.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that for one he was in favor of the early restoration of Texas to her rights; but, in view of recent events, he feared that a report from the Judiciary Committee to that effect would only ensure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send in an adverse report on the subject; then certain Senators would be sure to vote to admit the State.

Mr. Drake rose to reply, but Mr. SHERMAN called for the regular order which was proceeded with.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill for the building of a post office, &c., at Little Rock, Ark.; also favorably on the bill to provide a building for the use of the Custom House, United States Courts and District Courts at Albany, N. Y.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada to Colorado river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. REVELS introduced a bill granting lands and the right of way to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers on the land district of West Point, in the State of Nebraska.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill relating to testimony in the courts of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ALSO OFFERED

By Mr. NORTON, (dem.) of Minn., calling upon the secretary of the interior for copies of all the reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on file in the Department of the Interior. Adopted.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—Requesting the secretary of state to furnish copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay while United States Minister to Peru, relating to the opening of the river Amazon to the commerce of all nations. Adopted.

By Mr. PATTON, (rep.) of N. Y., directing an inquiry by the Committee on Pensions as to additional legislation exempting persons pensioned by special statute from the operation of the act of July 27, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23, 1867, with the Quapaw, Shawnee and other Indians, declaring the strip of land thereby ceded to the United States open to entry under the pre-emption laws. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Texas bill. Objected to and laid over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The morning hour expiring the Senate, at one o'clock, went into executive session on the St. Domingo treaty, and at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me.—To prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers levied by State authority; also a resolution of the Maine Legislature for the preservation of harbors in that State.

By Mr. POTTER, of N. Y.—To regulate the change of names of vessels; incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way thereto.

By Mr. HAYS, of Ala.—Granting lands to the Selma and Gulf Railroad.

By Mr. COBURN, (dem.) of Ind.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

By Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill.—Relating to the government of the Territory of Montana.

By Mr. FORD, (dem.) of Ky.—For the reorganization of the navy.

By Mr. SMYTH, (rep.) of Iowa—Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature relative to the Cuban conflict.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To provide for the payment of pensions in gold.

By Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis.—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking further appropriations for harbors in Lake Superior, &c.

By Mr. ANTELL, (dem.) of Cal.—Resolutions of the California Legislature, relating to the breakwater at Wilmington harbor on the coast of California; also to relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands in San Francisco.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—To restore Benicia, Cal., as a port of entry.

By Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of certain Indians from the frontier of that State.

By Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev.—Granting lands, &c., for a railroad from the California and Oregon Railroad to the Central Pacific Railroad; also for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to the Colorada river; also to regulate Indian affairs.

By Mr. CHAVER, (rep.) of New Mexico—To authorize the raising of two regiments of volunteers for protection against the wild Indians; also in relation to the Utah tribe of Indians.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—Relative to coal lands.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the payment by the Pacific Railroad companies of the interest on the bonds issued to them by the government. Adopted.

By Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn.—Declaring that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land, and that, therefore, the use of the Bible in the public schools in the country is eminently wise and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—What have we to do with that?

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of United States bonds, to be deducted by the disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

While the Speaker was counting the negative votes Mr. Beck raised a question of order under the rule, which provides that no member shall vote on any question in which he is immediately and particularly interested.

The SPEAKER—On whom does the gentleman raise the point of order?

Mr. BECK—I do not raise it against any particular member.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman has no point of order to raise.

The House refused to second the previous question—45 to 82—and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution for a committee of inquiry on the Sice metre.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.), of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that a resolution adopted by the House on January 25, 1870, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to interest paid to the government on the bonds issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and branches, the amount repaid by the companies, &c., has not yet been replied to, and directing a copy of the same to be presented to the Secretary, with a suggestion that it remains unanswered.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the President for information relating to the St. Domingo treaty, giving the names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises and privileges of all kinds have been given by the Dominican government, with the amount paid by the United States government previously to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty. Adopted.

REPORTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to the committee to present in print for the consideration of the House the majority and minority reports on the several resolutions, petitions, &c., referred to it relative to the Cuban question, on Wednesday, April 6 next, and the report made the special order for that day, and for every succeeding day until disposed of.

The resolution was adopted, the SPEAKER saying that it would not interfere with the Tariff bill or any other matters having precedence over it.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., made an ineffectual effort to get the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill, which is on the Speaker's table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs on the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had found in looking over his papers that the sum paid by Mr. Butler to the chairman of the State Central Committee for the *State Journal* was not $500, as he had testified, but $300, and the other $200 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, the editor of that paper.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio—Eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to abolish the national banks; to issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks; to make them receivable and payable on all dues, imposts and taxes, and to pay off $340,000,000 of five-twenty bonds.

By Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio—Of citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested by the Free Trade League; for a reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, &c., and for a readjustment of the duties on manufactures.

By Mr. SCHUMAKER, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of residents of New York and Brooklyn for the removal of all duties on pig lead.

By Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y.—Of residents of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the same effect.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., against high protective duties.

Mr. COX next addressed the committee on the same side of the question. He characterized the bill as the climax of rapacity and audacity.

Mr. GRIFFLAN, (rep.) of Pa., followed, as the advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania as affected by a protective tariff.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, argued in favor of admitting coal free of duty.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., inquired of Mr. Stevenson whether he thought that the admission of Nova Scotia coal free of duty would lessen the price of coal in Cincinnati.

Mr. STEVENSON thought it would, as it would tend to break down the present coal monopoly. He also argued against the high tariff duty on iron. He pleaded for an increased free list and for cheaper raw material. He upbraided Pennsylvania for that spirit of monopoly which organizes strikes among miners to make coal dearer; which gouges into the earth until the villages tumble; and which allows the miners to be burned or suffocated in the mines rather than open additional shafts; which advises the oil producers to stop the flow in order to raise the price, and which sells a cup of cold water at Gettysburg. He warned Pennsylvania to beware; the people would level monopoly and crush her hydra head.

The House at half-past four o'clock took a recess until half-past seven—the evening session to be for general debate on the Tariff bill.

Evening Session.

The House met at at half-past seven in Committee of the Whole for debate on the Tariff bill.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., addressed the committee in favor of protection on coal and iron, contending that the duties proposed in the bill on those articles were not too high.

Mr. BUCKLEY, (rep.) of Ala., spoke in favor of admitting, free of duty, machinery for spinning yarns, urging its importance on prosperity of the South.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio, addressed the committee in defence of the present administration, its financial policy and its economy in carrying on the government.

Mr. MCKENZIE, (rep.) of La., declared himself in favor of protecting American industry, but still adverse to a high tariff. He particularly objected to the duty on salt, sugar, coffee and tea.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., claimed that the legislation of Congress ought not to be for the purpose of building up vast monopolies at the expense of other industries. He thought that without the immense protection afforded to Pennsylvania iron that interest could live and prosper. All interests should be considered alike.

The House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

THE TIMBER PAVEMENT WAR.

Meeting of Property Holders—Opposition to Wooden Pavements—City Officials Charged with Corruption.

Last evening the property holders of Fourth and Fifth streets, to the number of two or three hundred, assembled at No. 509 Fifth street for the purpose of taking steps to prevent, if possible, the laying of the Robbins Excelsior wooden pavement in those streets. Mr. Joseph A. Becker took the chair and announced the object of the meeting. He said that at a previous meeting, which was held a week or ten days ago, several committees were appointed; among others, one to obtain legal advice as to the proper course to be pursued to prevent the laying of this pavement. Mr. Bass, on behalf of this committee, reported that he had seen and consulted with several lawyers, but with one exception they all told him to "shell out" the needful before they would advise him one way or another. Mr. Gross, however, told the committee that he thought they could prevent the laying of the pavement if they carried the thing properly before the courts.

After some little discussion, during which a Mr. Osmann, a Dutchman of rather formidable proportions, made himself exceedingly obnoxious by his rough manner and gesticulations, it was decided to assess each owner of a lot in both streets the sum of three dollars for the purpose of employing counsel and getting the case properly before the courts.

Mr. TRAUT said he was one of a committee of three who had been appointed by the property holders of First avenue to consult with the members of this meeting as to the proper course to be pursued to prevent the infliction of a similar outrage upon themselves. He thought that they should all act together in this matter and employ counsel and fight this thing through, for it was nothing but a gigantic swindle upon the owners of property.

Mr. DOLAN, from a committee appointed by the property holders of the Twentieth ward, said that the people in his ward had determined to stop this swindle, if possible, and to that end had employed counsel and were resolved to carry the thing before the courts, and there settle forever the question as to whether the Common Council could inflict upon them any kind of a pavement they saw fit. He said he had been informed upon good authority that the boards of Aldermen and Common Council were directly interested in every foot of these pavements; that each Alderman receives from the contractor one dollar, and each Councilman eighty cents for every square yard of these pavements laid. He thought it high time that the property holders had something to say in this matter; for if seemed to him that the present city authorities were determined to pave the whole city and county of New York with these experimental pavements.

After some further discussion and the appointment of a committee of two for each square to collect the assessment upon the owners of property the meeting adjourned.

A NOTORIOUS EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Just and Heavy Sentence—An Operator Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years—Judge Bedford's Remarks on Sentencing the Defendant McDonald.

The session of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding, was almost wholly occupied in the trial of Patrick McDonald, an emigrant ticket agent, doing business at 498 Washington street. The defendant was charged with having, in the usual manner, by false draft, defrauded one Joseph Boutrick of $2,500 under the following circumstances:—The complainant and a friend, named Francois Thiebault (both French Canadians), arrived in this city on the 28th of February from San Francisco, having spent four years in California. They went to the passenger ticket office of McDonald, at 498 Washington street, and wished to purchase railroad tickets for Montreal. While in the office the Frenchman produced a draft for $2,500, and McDonald stated that he would endeavor to get it cashed, and that it would not cost him a cent, and accompanied the Frenchman to the office at which it was made payable and to a bank, where they refused to cash it. Then the defendant endorsed it and had a broker cash it, the accused agreeing to meet the Frenchman at three o'clock. It appears in the meantime the Canadians became suspicious and had McDonald arrested. The defendant gave a full statement of the case, and said that he procured gold for the draft and waited, according to appointment, for the complainant, who failed to appear. An officer arrested him near his office, and $1,600 of the gold coin was found upon his person, he having left the balance in his safe.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows cross-examined McDonald, who admitted that he was arrested several times on similar charges, and that he would have accepted $1,000 for cashing the draft, for the complainant could not have procured the money unless he had endorsed it. The complainant agreed to pay him for his trouble; but no special amount was agreed upon.

Mr. Howe resorted to every legal technicality to secure the acquittal of his client, and presented several law points for the consideration of the Court, and forcibly addressed the jury.

Mr. Fellows made an eloquent speech in behalf of the prosecution, and showed up effectually the nefarious operations of certain ticket agents who swindled poor emigrants out of their money.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Bedford, in charging the jury, gave a lucid statement of the facts and instructed the jury that if they found from the evidence that McDonald conceived the felonious intent to steal the draft at the time he received it, and that subsequent to its being cashed he wrongfully withheld the money and converted it to his own use he was guilty of larceny. If he formed the guilty intent subsequent to the reception of the draft he was guilty of a breach of trust.

THE VERDICT—MCDONALD'S ANTECEDENTS.

The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Fellows moved for sentence. He said that he felt it his duty to call his Honor's attention to the fact that there were almost numberless indictments against McDonald in the District Attorney's office, but the authorities had been unable to prosecute cases against him, not because there was a want of determination or a lack of disposition on the part of the District Attorney, but because the complaining witnesses were never forthcoming. By some mysterious method they were spirited away.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Howe asked for a postponement of the sentence on the ground that there were certain intricate questions of law which would have to be passed upon by a higher court.

SENTENCED.

Judge Bedford said he would dispose of the case at that time. In sentencing the prisoner his Honor said:—

McDonald, you have been for years in this city, and you have lived, thrived and prospered in swindling a poor, ignorant, but honest, class of our community. As you are a professional swindler I think you deserve the highest penalty of the law, which is hard labor at Sing Sing for five years.

This is in some respects the most important conviction that has taken place in this court for a long time, because it is alleged that McDonald is the most notorious emigrant swindler in New York.

CHESS MATTERS.

Perrin vs. White.

The subjoined game, contested recently in the Brooklyn Chess Club tournament between the above named players, possesses many interesting features, and ends with a pretty mate:—

(Scotch gambit.)

F. Perrin, white.	*Dr. White, black.*
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P takes P
4—B to Q B 4	4—B to Q B 4
5—P to Q B 3	5—Q to K R 5 (a)
6—Castles	6—Q Kt to K 4
7—Kt takes Kt (b)	7—Q takes Kt
8—P to K B 4	8—P takes P, dis ch
9—K to R	9—Q to K B 3 (c)
10—P to K 5	10—Q to K Kt 3
11—Kt takes P	11—Kt to K 2
12—B to Q 3	12—Kt to B 4 (d)
13—P to K Kt 4 (e)	13—Kt to Kt 6, ch
14—P takes Kt	14—Q to R 3, ch
15—K to Kt 2	15—P to Q Kt 3
16—B to K 4	16—R to Q Kt sq
17—P to K B 5 (f)	17—B to K 6
18—R to K R	18—B takes B (g)
19—R takes Q	19—B takes R
20—Kt to Q Kt 5	20—Castles
21—Kt takes B P	21—P to Q R
22—Q to Q B	22—B to Q Kt 2
23—B takes B	23—R takes B
24—Kt to Q 5	24—K R to Q
25—P to B 6	25—P to Kt 5
26—R to K R	26—B to B
27—Kt to K 7, ch	27—K to R
28—Q to Q 5	28—R to Q B 2

and white mates in three moves (h).

COMMENTS ON THE GAME.

(a) This was a favorite defence of the celebrated McDonald. It was been discarded by the latest authorities on chess because it helps to develop white's game and subjects the black queen to much embarrassment.

(b) His best reply to black's last move, giving white a fine position for attack.

(c) At first sight it seems that black by taking Q Kt P, followed by P takes R, queening, would have gained one important piece, but the attack obtained by white would have been overwhelming.

Suppose 9—P takes Kt P

10—P takes Q	10—P tks R, queens
11—B takes B P, ch	11—K to Q (best)
12—B takes Kt	12—If K takes B
13—Q to Q 5	13—R to K
14—Q takes B and must win	

(d) With the intention of checking at K Kt 6 and making next move.

(e) The best reply, winning a piece and improving his position. If black play Q to Q B 3, ch, white interposes B, &c.

(f) Very embarrassing for black; perhaps his best reply would have been P to K Kt 4, leaving an outlet for the confined Queen.

(g) Preferring to obtain two pieces for his Queen than to lose Bishop.

(h) R tks P, ch, followed by Q takes B P, ch, &c.

THE BARON YOU BELOW

The trial of this individual, which was to have come off yesterday in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Court, was a third time postponed for another week for the same reason as on the two preceding occasions—the non-appearance of an essential witness for the prosecution. The Baron was in court, to the intense delight of a large crowd of feminines in silks, furs, frills and feathers of the costliest patterns and material. He was "the observed of all observers," and bore the scrutinizing glances of the fair sex with the air of a martyr. His counsel, Colonel Fay, moved that the trial proceed. The State, he thought, had had ample opportunity to prepare its case. Prosecutor McGie explained to the Court that all proper efforts had been made to secure the presence in court of an important witness—a Mr. Spaulding, of New York, but recently he was nowhere to be found. Considerable sparring between counsel then followed, in the course of which Mr. McGie charged openly that Spaulding had been tampered with. Colonel Fay indignantly and excitedly denied the insinuation, but was rather taken aback when asked to make affidavit to the fact of the allegation being false. The Court granted the application of the prosecutor and the case went over for another week. Not a few Elizabethans are of opinion that the whole affair so far as the prosecution is concerned will end in smoke and the "baron" be soon restored to his loving and loveable wife, who still clings to him fondly.

CONFLAGRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Between eight and nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory of Joseph Rankin, No. 95 Grand street, Williamsburg, and burned with great fury until ten o'clock. All the buildings adjoining and in the rear of the factory were ancient frame ones, and several of them were badly damaged. Mr. Rankin's loss is heavy on stock. While the entire building was consumed, No. 97 was an oyster saloon. It sustained damage to the extent of several hundred dollars. Nos. 99 and 101 were occupied by Peter Bearon as a furniture store. His loss was not serious.

During the progress of the fire George Veritzan, district engineer, fell off a ladder a distance of twenty feet, but was not badly injured.

THE NEWARK BAY BRIDGE "MURDER."

The Union county (N. J.) authorities have not yet succeeded in recovering the body of the unknown German who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown overboard by a fellow countryman named George Roobrich a few weeks ago. Several bodies have been found, but none answering that of the supposed murdered man. In the meantime Roobrich is confined in the county jail at Elizabeth. He continues to improve physically.

RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.

Lecture by Mr. Bergh Last Evening—He Dies and On His Way to Heaven Gets Into the Animals' Paradise—What He Saw and Heard.

Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a highly entertaining lecture last evening at the Church of the Epiphany in Stanton street, on the subject of the "Rights of Animals." Notwithstanding the exceedingly miserable state of the weather there was quite a large audience present, a large portion of whom were ladies.

Mr. Bergh, after making a few preliminary remarks, at once entered upon his subject by defining what is his opinion, and what he believed were, in the opinion of every human man, the rights of animals. He knew perfectly well that there were men so base as to consider that animals had no rights which any human being was bound to respect; but such men were beneath consideration, and he only wanted to impress the importance of kindness to animals on those whose influence and exertions in behalf the dumb brutes would compel those who maltreated them, *malgré lui*, to treat them kindly. There was no reason on earth why an animal should be used in a brutal way any more than a man. The latter could defend himself, and even in cases where he could not he had a voice that could speak of his ills to others and obtain for him redress when maltreated. But the poor horse, for instance, could not complain so as to make his cruel driver desist from lashing him with the whip until every stroke brought blood and all for nothing, nor make his oppressor to load him only according to his strength. It was therefore the duty of kind, feeling men, to take the part of the dumb brute, and see to it by every means in their power that its sufferings should be lessened and that it should not be maltreated in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Bergh then, at some length, spoke of what the rights of animals should be in the sight of all tender hearted people, and then narrated several anecdotes showing how animals never forgot good treatment received at the hands of man, and cited several cases where they had rendered kindness in most valuable ways. He then imagined himself in a dream, in which he dreamed that he had died. On his way to that bourne whence no traveller ever returns, he came across the paradise of the animals, and being desirous of seeing how the elect comforted themselves knocked at the door. It was opened by a mule, and as he entered all the animals sprang toward him to tear him to pieces, they fearing that he was one of those biped creatures who had during their terrestrial career maltreated them for years. A splendid white horse, which seemed to wield a chairman's influence over the saints, made them desist until they found out who the intruder really was. The horses and cows, and hogs and donkeys, and oxen and calves, all the animals, in fact, that could get near him, examined him from head to foot, and on learning that it was Mr. Bergh "let up" on him at once. Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have ordered the fatted calf to have been killed on the spot had they not been so thoroughly well posted as to know that a calf in the animal paradise was exceedingly immortal. Then came a recitation of woes that would have made the angels weep. All the animals made a general confession to Mr. Bergh, not of their own sins, but of the cruelties they had had to suffer while on earth at the hands of man. The race horse told how he met in his old age fallen so low as to have been compelled to draw a swill milk wagon for a living; and the ox and the ass and the others poured their tales into the willing ears of the good-hearted Bergh. It is needless to say that the audience heartily sympathized with the lecturer in his celestial experience, and went away at the close of the lecture with a determination to make things hot for animal maltreaters forever thereafter.

FREE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

A lecture was given before an interested audience last evening, at Fiftieth street Congregational church, by Dr. David P. Holton, on the subject of establishing free baths throughout the city. The lecturer considered them a necessity and a preventive of the many diseases arising from uncleanliness that now afflict the poor. He said that there is too much apathy on this subject, and that sanitary measures, as a rule, were rather unpopular among the masses. The lecturer gave a description of the baths in the Seine at Paris and the immense amount of benefit they have been to preserve the health of the population. Few of the poorer classes in the crowded tenement houses, where space is economized to such a degree that baths are considered luxuries not to be thought of, ever have access to baths. There are thousands in this city who never bathe from year's end to year's end, and consequently fall a prey to diseases engendered by filthy habits. A good bath restores vigor to the frame and gives renewed intelligence, as in the body's cleanliness the mind receives a certain secret sympathy. The cost of such establishments would be trifling compared to the benefits to be received, and as New York is so admirably situated for the purpose, being the most perfect riparian city in the world, it is astonishing measures to give the people such a boon were not introduced into the Legislature long ago. In addition, our city is not noted for its cleanliness, and as much dirt must accumulate the pores of the body, unless cleanly habits are practised, become clogged, and disease soon makes its appearance. A few good baths could be built for $50,000, and the death rate would show after their introduction considerable decrease.

REPUBLICAN TROUBLES.

Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A special meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at their headquarters, 405 Fourth avenue. The president, George Van Cleft, occupied the chair and Mr. William Black acted as secretary. The special object of the meeting was to receive a report from the committee appointed at the first monthly meeting to draft a constitution and by-

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE EMERALD RING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—IRISH EMIGRANT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ENGLISH OPERA—OBERON.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FROU-FROU.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &C.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FROU FROU.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

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THE HON. JIM IRVING was the most placid among the "great repulsed" last night.

THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR POLICE was very forcibly exhibited last night. It required only four hundred and fifty to keep two men out of Tammany Hall; but those men were Congressman FOX and Senator CREAMER, with hordes of followers at their back.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—A law and order man asks us—

> What means this fuss near Irving Place?
> What is it all about,
> When clubs are trumps in Tammany,
> And jackknives are ruled out?

And we can only answer, apply to Mr. Kenpedy, for he carried the winning hand.

The Policy of the President—A New Cabinet Necessary.

It is evident the President is not assisted by his Cabinet as he ought to be in the public policy he has marked out for his administration. This is particularly the case in his policy with regard to St. Domingo, Cuba, the West Indies, and our relations with American countries generally. He is a progressive man, he comprehends the destiny of this country, he has those large ideas of the future and grandeur of the republic which the people of his section—the Great West—have, and he desires to extend the power and commerce of the United States in this hemisphere while he remains in office. Hence the treaty which he has made for the annexation of St. Domingo, the project for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the other steps he is taking to make this republic the dominating power over the American Continent and in American affairs. The acquisition of St. Domingo and the Darien canal are the initial steps, the *points d'appui*, to use a military term, for controlling the political condition and trade of Cuba and the rest of the Antilles, as well as of the Central and South American States. Looking at the position, growth, power and interests of this great republic, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea should be and must become, in a political and commercial point of view, American lakes. The first Napoleon said once, we believe, that he would make the Mediterranean a French lake, and General Grant has, probably, some such idea with regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. To narrow-minded and local politicians this might appear somewhat visionary; but any one who will contemplate the greatness, growth and destiny of the United States, must admit that it is the idea of a far-seeing statesman and patriot.

Taking this as the policy of General Grant we can see why he would prefer to purchase Cuba to leaving the question of future annexation or of an independent State on our border an open one. In the event of the insurrection being successful the leaders of the Cubans might desire an independent existence to gratify their own ambition or prejudice of race; might, in fact, attempt to affiliate with European Powers, or to throw the commercial advantages of their country into the hands of these Powers. At any rate, the political conditions and relations of Cuba with the United States might become as troublesome a question as that of the Spanish possession of the island has been for a long period. The President desires the freedom of the Cubans, and believes, no doubt, that the possession of St. Domingo by the United States must tend to dispossess Spain of her American colonies, as well as to make all the West Indies independent of Europe. General Grant saw in the French occupation of Mexico and the European imperial experiment there the difficulties this country might be subject to if the status of American territories should remain undetermined. His idea is America for the Americans, and his object is to avoid every chance of future complications, by establishing the supremacy of the United States in all affairs pertaining to this hemisphere.

But in this broad and comprehensive policy he requires a Cabinet that can understand and assist him. The Secretary of State, whose business it is especially to attend to such matters, does not sympathize with the President nor enter into his views. He means well, probably, and is a highly respectable gentleman. Nor is he without ability and experience; but he belongs to another school of politics. He is too conservative and timid. He is not progressive, like the President, and has no idea of the destiny of this country. Besides, he is under the influence of Mr. Sumner, who, from his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and his assumption, has become a dictator in all international matters. Mr. Sumner is selfish, and looks only to his own interests, fame or peculiar notions, just as our New York leading politicians are looking in the trouble they have created at Albany about the City Charter. His selfish idea, like theirs, is to sacrifice everything, yes, the best interests of the country, to gratify personal ambition and feeling. How, then, can Mr. Fish, while under the influence of this man and while governed by his contracted conservative notions, either serve the President or represent the country?

The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. Lincoln. But ought not Mr. Fish to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not the time is not far off when General Grant will have to reorganize the Cabinet. The present one is weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as General Orr, of South Carolina. With his large experience, thoroughly national views and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Fish, the President could not do better than appoint Senator Morton. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas and a statesman. There is, perhaps, no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he is. Other changes may be necessary, and it would be well, probably, to reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State Department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

REPUBLICANS AT ALBANY.—Now is your time to save the State by saving the city. If you don't know what to do, ask General Grant. He is in favor of a general amnesty and of peace with the Indians. We think, if asked, he will send a few of his Quakers up the Hudson, and peacemakers are the men wanted up there now.

THE JIM-IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY, who went to the Wigwam last night fully armed, came away entirely un(h)armed.

The Tammany Coup d'Etat—The New Charter.

The Tammany General Committee, it appears, decided that no meeting should be held in the Tammany building last night. It will be seen by a document emanating from this body, and published in another column, that the gentlemen who are responsible for the safe keeping of the building and for the preservation of peace within its walls, had reason to suppose that some violence was intended on the occasion of a meeting, and therefore closed the doors of the building and took the precaution to have a force of police within in case any forcible demonstration should be made. The *coup d'état* was as perfect in its result as in its conception, and nobody was hurt. The young democracy expended their force in a wholesome purgative of resolutions at Irving Hall in the afternoon; but fortunately for the peace of the city they made no demonstration at Tammany, and by this exemplary self-denial dumfounded the oracles who proclaimed that riot and bloodshed would assuredly result from the anticipated grand gathering of the clans at the Wigwam.

The leaders of the new democracy are evidently laboring under a grievous mistake as to the character of the mother who nursed them, who fed them in their tender infancy, and in their half-fledged manhood elevated them to places of honor, trust and fat perquisites. The O'Brien and Morrissey disorganization have been acting as though the Tammany General Committee was a mere ward machine, with which they are accustomed to deal and beyond which their political experience does not extend, instead of an "ancient and honorable body," whose red skins proclaim them the frontiersmen of the city democracy, whose trophies of victory hang high upon the walls of the great Wigwam, whose feathers flutter defiantly in the November sun about election day, and whose gorgeous blankets strike terror to the enemy. The Morrissey-O'Brien combination seem to be ignorant of the first principles of the Tammany organization. They forget that the General Committee, if we understand it aright, is an emanation of the Tammany Society—that it holds its name and its place of meeting at the will of the society. Its rules may be as primitive and simple as those which hold together the tribes who dwell in buffalo skin "lodges," and hunt for white men's scalps; or they may be as subtle as the rules of the Jesuit orders, but of this the recusant Tammanyites know better than we do. They ought to know, at least, that the sachems, like the priesthood of the ancient oracles, are supreme in Tammany Hall, and that if any one wants to differ with them they must differ outside the sacred precincts of the Tammany temple. They may form dissenting committees, like the Stuyvesant Committee, or the Mozart Confederation, or the Democratic Union Association, the Waterbury milk and water organization, or the fishhook and basket Roosevelt committee; but they must understand that within Tammany Hall the General Committee are bound by their official pledges and obligations to conform to the interpretation of the usages and democratic doctrine as enunciated by the sachems.

Upon these points it appears the young democracy have made a mistake. They have seen the power and the duties of the sachems "through a glass darkly," and hence arises whatever disappointment or bad temper may result from the *coup d'état* of last night.

Meantime, there has been a new Charter presented to the Legislature. Mr. Frear unfolded its voluminous pages to the thin benches of the Assembly yesterday evening, and we give our readers the benefit of its long drawn out wisdom in our columns to-day. It is the former Sweeny Charter number one modified a little. It comes up, like a victorious rooster, with feathers all smoothed and crest erect, as though it had never been beaten in the pit. The failure of the Tammany powwow yesterday, so adroitly managed by the sachems, will necessarily transfer the Magna Charta to another Runnymede, and that will be on the floor of the Capitol at Albany, where we will watch the contest between the barons and the king with unabated interest. We only hope that whoever wins will win quickly and settle the question of our future city government.

MADE AN EXAMPLE OF HIM.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Patrick McDonald, a man well known in this city as a notorious emigrant swindler, was sentenced to the fullest extent of the law by Judge Bedford for swindling. The number of impositions of a nature similar to that practised by McDonald has increased of late, and while the unfortunate emigrants who are victimized obtain little or no redress the sharpers who prey upon them grow rich and prosperous. Judge Bedford in punishing McDonald has done well and his action may serve as a salutary caution to others engaged in swindling too confiding emigrants.

STEALING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN TO SERVE THE DEVIL IN.—Read the resolutions adopted by the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon proceeds actively in his work of securing a constitutional government to the French people. His Majesty elaborates his late proclamation of Magna Charta by the publication of a project of a *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in accordance with its provisions. He constitutes what may be called an imperial aristo-democracy in France, the throne and Senate toning down to the people, and the people being elevated by the acquisition of franchise rights nearer to the crown. The constitution of France "henceforth may only be changed by the voice of the people on the proposal of the Emperor." So says the Bonaparte manifesto. It is "the revolution worked to its legitimate consequences."

MASTERS OF THE WIGWAM—Not the old democracy, nor the young democracy—not Tweed or Morrissey—but the Metropolitan Police. Now let us see if they will have to take possession of the Legislature.

THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK CHARTER has been reported amended by Mr. Frear, in the Assembly and made a special order for Wednesday. The democracy are coming back to first principles and tried leaders.

The Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours—The Verdict.

No trial in recent times has commanded so much attention or created so much excitement as that which has just been brought to a close at Tours. For anything at all approaching it in interest we have to go back to the trial of the present Emperor of the French himself in 1840. There are men still living who remember the trial of Queen Caroline, and our reading recalls to us many great trials in which peers, princes or royal personages were placed on their defence. In those days, however, the world was still slow. The railroad and steamboat system was young and telegraphy was but an incipient curiosity. The trial of Louis Napoleon took place thirty years ago, and thirty years have since made the world almost anew. Since then months have been reduced to weeks, days to hours, hours to seconds. The trials of Warren Hastings and of Lord Clive had been forgotten in England before they began to be known here. It was not much different in the days of Queen Caroline. The change had begun, but the fruit was not yet when Louis Napoleon was tried by the peers of France and sent to his prison at Ham. It is thus that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, although comparatively unimportant, has commanded so much attention here and all the world over, as well as in France. It is the first great trial in which a prince has been called upon to defend himself against a charge of murder since we entered upon the new era of railroads and telegraphs and the modern newspaper.

In these columns we have watched, noted and commented upon the trial as it went on. Our readers daily have been as well posted upon the facts as any reader of news in Paris, and as a rule a little earlier. Our readers who have taken any interest in this trial cannot have been surprised at the verdict which was brought in by the jury on Sunday. It was all along our opinion, and we have never concealed it, that, although the Prince was known to be a rash and incautious person, there was no evidence in this case to convict him of murder. During the course of the trial the witnesses on both sides have failed to inspire us with a high opinion of the French character. Bad temper and contradiction of each other and of themselves on the one side and on the other have so abounded that it has been difficult to believe that there was in any of the witnesses any high sense of justice or any innate love of truth. Nor can we say that we have been much more pleased with the law agents on either side. On the part of the prosecution there has been too strong a disposition to heap abuse upon the Prince. On the part of the defence there has been too strong a disposition to heap abuse upon the deceased and on those who acted with him. On the whole we do not much wonder that the friends of Victor Noir were tempted to make unwise demonstrations, and that Prince Pierre more than once forgot the solemnity and danger of his position. So far as we know the facts the Court behaved well throughout, nor can there be any doubt that the jurors conducted themselves becomingly in the circumstances. The only just verdict that could be given they gave. There was no evidence to prove that the Prince had done otherwise than act in self-defence. The Procureur General asked more than was warranted by facts, but not more than was wise in the premises, when he asked for a verdict of "guilty, with extenuating circumstances." The jury very properly returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the points of the indictment. The fresh case made by the prosecution, although somewhat surprising to us by its immediate effect and by its final result, is in perfect harmony with French law. In this country, and, so far as we know, in England, the Prince would have regained his liberty on the conclusion of the criminal trial. The civil case with us would have been dealt with separately. The Prince would have been liberated on bail and held to appear when called for. As it is, however, the Prince has no just ground of complaint. The counsel in the civil case asked one hundred thousand francs damages. The Court, as will be seen from the news of this morning, adjudged twenty-five thousand francs. The case is thus, so far, happily ended. The Prince is again at liberty, although the question still remains whether he is a safe person to enjoy liberty. In our judgment the Prince at liberty is a more dangerous citizen than would be Henri Rochefort, who is still in prison. The Emperor, however, is not the man now to neglect his cousin. In all likelihood we shall soon hear of him somewhere out of France.

The moral of this whole case might be put at great length, but it may also be put in a few sentences. France is passing through a crisis, a great crisis, and the promise is good. Unwise reformers refuse to see the good that is offered them. Unwise partisans of the empire and of the Emperor refuse to see the strength or to recognize the character of the popular sentiment. Between them the crisis has almost brought France to the verge of violent revolution. This trial has allowed but a little of the gas on both sides to escape. In proportion as the gas has escaped there is the less danger of explosion. In other words, Napoleon is stronger, and his Prime Minister, Ollivier, has a greater chance of success. There will be loud expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the "irreconcilables." But France as a whole will settle down and bless itself that, while the ship of state is in some danger in consequence of the storm, there is at the helm both power and wisdom. France, and all those who now wish well for France, can now afford to wait with some degree of calm for the promised *Senatus Consultum*.

A REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF FINE LINEN was exhibited at the caucus of the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night by General Frank Spinola. The General seemed to be too starched to speak.

THE MOUNTAIN AND MOUSE.—When the mountain of old was in labor everybody looked for the coming of some terrible monster; but, lo! and behold, it was a ridiculous mouse. So last night, everybody expected the Wigwam to be taken by storm by the jackknives of the Big Indians, when, lo! and behold, the Wigwam was covered by a cloud of locusts.

ABOUT THE ONLY MAN among the country democracy who has sufficient brains to comprehend the democratic squabble in this city is Senator Hardenburgh, of Ulster county. There ought to be more like him.

Storm Signals.

This subject is forcibly brought to mind by the arrival of the equinoctial season. For many years it has been growing on the attention of the civilized world, and some of the most practical minds have been at work to perfect a system of weather telegraphy for the benefit of commerce and navigation. In England and France already results of incalculable importance have been reaped; and although many mistakes have been made in rightly interpreting the meaning and motion of the angry elements the system is every day becoming more certain and complete.

It is impossible, in the present condition of our commerce, to over-estimate the value of storm warnings to the shipping of our lakes and Atlantic coast. In the north temperate zone careful observations, long continued, have shown that our great storms almost invariably come from some westerly point and thence follow an easterly course. From more than fifty charts of American storms, prepared by Espy, meteorologists have deduced the fact that they take their rise in the vast plain which lies immediately east of the Rocky Mountains and thence march in a northeasterly line. The storm of December 19, 1836, expanded over an oval area three thousand miles long and half that distance in breadth. It is said that sometimes the whole of Europe is involved in tempest at one time. And it may well suggest the possibility of forewarning both seaports and interior cities of impending danger.

The endeavor to predict the occurrence of storms has been attempted with marked success by the late Admiral Fitzroy in England, and in France by Le Verrier, the astronomer. On the 2d of December, 1863, the president of the Toulon Chamber of Commerce was notified by telegram from Paris that a severe storm would traverse France. The despatch had gained four hours' time ahead of the storm, which burst in great fury at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. But it fell on the shipping in the roadsteads fully forewarned and forearmed, and it was found that all risks were provided against. The same alarm had been telegraphed to Turin, and was immediately communicated to the ports on the western coast of Italy, twelve hours in advance, so that the fury of the storm was harmless. The fleetness of those terrible besoms of destruction is not so great as to outstrip the ordinary despatch of the telegraph. That of March 22, 1861, is known to have occupied eight hours in passing from Dubuque, on the Mississippi, to Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan. Their average velocity is said to be not more than twenty-five miles an hour, which, with our present lines of telegraph, would enable an attentive meteorologist to put immense districts of the country, both inland and seaboard, on the alert.

The collecting of information by the telegraph and the wide dissemination of timely warnings is a work which, owing to the expense, the government alone can accomplish. The cost of maintaining a storm bureau for the United States may be closely conjectured from the statistical report of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of England. With two hundred and ten lifeboats and two hundred and seventy-nine rocket and mortar apparatus stations to keep up, we learn from the last quarterly journal of the society that during the year 1868 and the first eight months of 1869, through its exertions, over fourteen hundred lives and thirty-four vessels were saved, at a cost of £36,968. Compared with the saving of life and property by a watchful bureau the expense is a trifle. In Europe the science of the weather receives great prominence. Certainly no field of study is more promising to all classes. In England so far has this beautiful and beneficent science advanced that by the aid of storm warnings the forewarned seaman is easily enabled to elude, or, if overtaken, to outride many of the gales that sweep around the British coasts and that once strewed them with wrecks and corpses. Upon the prosecution of the researches which have wrought this change the welfare of the marine and mercantile world everywhere must largely depend.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT HONEST MEN COME BY THEIR OWN."—Witness the struggle between the democratic factions to prove that every mother's son of them is in favor of reform, reduction of taxation, a pure and incorruptible government, strict accountability and the good of all citizens.

THE LATEST WHISKEY RAID IN BROOKLYN.—There was another whiskey raid in the City of Churches yesterday. For three months there has been a lull, but the watchful assessors, it seems, were not altogether ignorant of the manufacture of the "ardent" on the sly. Early in the morning the raiding party, consisting of the revenue men, the marines and the police, moved on the illicit whiskey distilleries in Plymouth street. The movement was short, sharp and decisive. The enemy was captured without difficulty, whiskey laved the streets and nobody was hurt.

WANTED—At the caucus of the Jim-Irving Hall democracy last night, the physical likenesses of Dick and Mike Connolly.

BACK AT THE STARTING POINT—Assemblyman Frear, with his original Charter, revised and improved. But the rough and readies and the Mantilinis say that rooster will not fight. The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating thereof. Try the pudding.

THE LATEST AND BEST COUP D'ETAT.—While the Jim-Irving Hall democracy were palavering last night about what they intended to do, the Tammany democrats were introducing a charter into the Legislature somewhat identical with the first, but amended so as to meet some of the objections which honest citizens have suggested.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS fell in an epileptic fit in San Francisco yesterday, and now lies in a critical condition. The country can ill spare this gallant old soldier although peace has come, and we hope devoutly that he will escape this new danger as he did the many dangers of battle.

THE DEMOCRACY in the Legislature finally propose to give the city a new government. They have left us to float at random long enough without charter or compass.

FRANGIPANNI MCLEAN has been bottled up. He was altogether too sweet-scented to be allowed to go abroad among the rough and readies.

The Cambria and the Sappho—Proposed Channel Race.

From present appearances there is every promise that we shall have a race between the Cambria and the Sappho in British waters, and early in the season. At least this may be taken as the practical consequence of what is said in the letters of Messrs. Ashbury and Douglas, given elsewhere; but races are in these days so apt to be much discussed before the start that it is not safe to accept anything relating to them too positively. The race proposed by Mr. Ashbury and accepted by Mr. Douglas is one of a "series," and numbers as high as "four," though it was still not the highest. This plan of proposing races "in series" gives some range of choice to the challenged party. But we see that Mr. Douglas has still, with all this range of choice, taken a race that he does not believe will be altogether a fair one for his boat. Are we to suppose from this that in all the races of six series the one most fair toward him is not altogether fair? The race decided upon is for sixty miles to windward from a point in the English Channel and back. Mr. Douglas' objection is that this will give a long race with the wind on the best point for the Cambria and not the best point for the Sappho for the whole course out, however it may be for the return, and on the return the chance is as good for one as for the other. For half the race, therefore, he believes his opponent will to a dead certainty have a clear advantage. We doubt this. In the first place it is not clear that anybody can make a race for sixty miles to windward. The wind may hold for twenty miles, but before a yacht makes sixty miles it will change. If, therefore, to sail on the wind is the Cambria's best point she will probably have that point for only one-third the course out. Aside from the point of races definitely discussed, the owners of the Cambria and Sappho go into several polemic niceties into which it is scarcely profitable, in a yachting sense, to follow them. One of these is clearly a case of metaphysics. It touches the relations of fear and courage in the human soul. Mr. Ashbury has said that an American once hesitated to race him through "fear of defeat," but he disclaims any intention to impute a want of courage. Hereupon in comes Mr. Douglas with the sound old-fashioned notion that a man cannot be brave and afraid both at once and presents the postulate that "the presence of fear implies the absence of courage," though this he means not physically, but morally only. This is good metaphysics, but has so little to do with yachting that we think the gentlemen will have to turn it over to Herbert Spencer.

ONE OF THE JIM-IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY undertook to stand upon a "cheer" last night when Senator Creamer was speaking, and speaking really eloquently. A "colored gentleman" notified him that "standing upon the cheers was agin' the orders of the boss." All the cheering after that was outside among the roughs, and it was only for "John Fox," "Tom Creamer" and "Mike Norton."

After the Naval Officers Now.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is ambitious of handing his name down to posterity as the stern guardian of the public Treasury and the advocate of economy. He believes that the expenditures of the government are too large, and with a view to reducing them he has introduced a bill in the United States Senate which provides for the dismissal of some three hundred and fifty officers of the navy, and the consequent saving of half a million of dollars per annum. Of course a bill of this kind was to be expected. The moment our politicians are aroused to a sense of their extravagance they propose to curtail expenses by reducing the salaries of our army and navy officers or by attacking the commissions of such officers. If there were any too many epauletted gentlemen employed in the navy we should not object to Senator Spencer's bill; but it is a notorious fact that there is no maritime power of consequence in the world with a smaller navy and a smaller staff of naval officers than the United States. The proposition to discharge more than one-fourth the total number on the active list, including five rear admirals, thirteen commodores and ten captains, is so manifestly absurd that we cannot believe the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will ever report the bill. We advise Congress to let the navy alone. There are none too many officers in it, and those that we employ are men of experience in naval warfare not less than the science of navigation. The republic cannot do without their services. If Mr. Spencer is really desirous of saving the public money let him introduce a bill reducing the salaries of Congressmen to three thousand dollars per annum. Such a reduction will save the national Treasury six hundred and thirty thousand dollars every year, and will enable us to leave undisturbed efficient and gallant men who have risked their lives in defence of the Union and who deserve a better reward than that which is proposed for them.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY, disappointed in not gaining admittance to the hall of Old Tammany, proceeded to Irving Hall, headed by the celebrated and honorable Jim Irving. Hence the title—"Jim-Irving Hall Democracy."

THE RETURN OF CONSUL HALE FROM EGYPT.—Mr. Hale, who was our representative in Egypt during the stormy times of the war, when the diplomatic negotiations between this country and the Viceroy were of a very delicate nature, has returned home from his post. He bore a very conspicuous part among our foreign representatives, although his station was not among the first Powers. During his diplomatic term he arrested John Surratt, who fled to Egypt, and returned him to the United States authorities. He also took part in the opening ceremonies of the Suez Canal, and comes home crammed with important notes of that great work which may be suggestive as regards our projected Darien Canal.

ENCROACHMENTS ON ECUADOR.—It would seem, from the letter of our correspondent in Panama, that the Ecuadorian government is about having a little difficulty with the governments of Brazil and Peru regarding encroachments on its territory. The boundary lines of the Brazilian empire and the Peruvian republic

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